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62,19

WILLET'S 1919

JUNE TO THE PROPERTY ED

SPRING CATALOG

FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH



N.L.WILLET SEED CO. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Inoculate Your Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and all other legume crops with

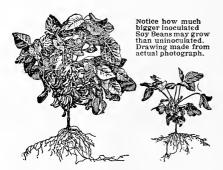
VIOLENDE OF VIOLENDE

Small Cost

Large Returns

Easy to Use

No Labor Expense



Uninoculated

Soy Beans

Inoculated

Photographed on same scale. Plant on right not:

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

MULFORD CULTURES contain pure tested strains of active, vigorous, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Culture and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

Increase Your Crops Improve Your Soil

LEGUMES OFFER THE BEST-KNOWN MEANS of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating overcropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

moculated—Plant 'n left inoculated with MULFORD CULTURES ARE SCIENTIFICATION INCOMPANY and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. conditions identical.

Mulford Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

ALFALFA CRIMSON CLOVER SWEET CLOVER WHITE CLOVER RED CLOVER ALSIKE CLOVER Mammoth Clover

BURR CLOVER Yellow Clover Berseem Clover COW PEAS SOY BEANS Canada Field Peas PEANUTS

VETCH Horse Beans VELVET BEANS Perennial Peas SWEET PEAS GARDEN PEAS GARDEN BEANS LIMA BEANS Lupins Sainfoin Lespedeza Beggar Weed Kudzu and others.

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at the following prices:

5-Acre Size, \$5.00 ("A Dollar per Acre") 1-Acre Size\$1.50 Small Size (Supplied only in 4 varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas)..... (These prices include delivery on freight shipments)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE SENT UPON REQUEST

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

Put up for the following crops:



See Legume list above in Mulford's Culture. Farmogerm has been on the market for 10 Years

UNIT PRICE TO CUSTOMER

Garden Size Bottle (1/4 Acre)\$.50 each One-Acre Size Bottle 1.50 "

Five-Acre Bottle..... 5.00 "

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Georgia AGENTS

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

1919—SPRING CATALOGUE—1919

INTRODUCTORY

THIS CATALOG is informative and in a large and general way rather than the usual seed catalog, which is often only commercial and is only intended to stress and sell certain given seeds on which there is extra profit.

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY.

Whether you are a new customer, or a patron of years' standing, we assure you of our earnest cooperation to satisfy you, to keep you satisfied and to retain you as a permanent buyer of "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS.

Our aim is to make our business improve, to grow better seeds every year so our customers will have

better, more profitable gardens and farms, year after year.

We wish you to feel that we have a greater interest in you than merely filling your orders—we want you'to feel that we are as much concerned about the success of your crops on your farm or in your garden as if we were in a partnership with you.

We want to so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend. We invite you to buy your seeds of us and get the benefits of the "WILLET PLAN." that it will form business relations between us of long standing.

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS.

Every lot of seeds that we receive is given a careful germinating test to enable us to ascertain its vitality. If any are found low in vitality they are destroyed or used for stock feed. The packets we put up contain seeds of the same good quality as those sold in larger quantities.

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good recommending qualities. Keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South.

We thank our old customers for past patronage, and we beg a continuance of the same. We assure every new customer that our best endeavors will be given to orders from themselves. We conduct our

business not only on scientific lines, but also on ethical lines. We try to give "best service."

The Willet Medal—The Willet Medal, given for meritorious agricultural work, is the only medal of its kind being given. We will be glad to be put in touch with workers who are deserving of it.

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT!

An Agricultural Encyclopedia—Your farm and garden will be greatly benefited if you will read this catalog from cover to cover. By putting a string in it and hanging it up by the fireplace, you will have a ready reference throughout the year. This book is an agricultural encyclopedia, "and points a thousand ways for agriculture."

Agricultural Paper Subscriptions—For cash—taken by us at Publishers' yearly prices for following Weeklies, Semi-Monthlies, and Monthlies: Southern Cultivator (Ga.) (S.-M.), \$1 Florida Grower (W.), \$1.50; Progressive Farmer (N. C.), (W.), \$1; Southern Fruit Grower (Tenn.), (M.), 50c; Country Gentleman (W.), \$1, Hoard's Dairyman (W.), \$1.15; Breeder's Gazette (W.), \$1.50; Augusta Dally Chronicle, containing Willet's daily "Common Sense Comments," \$8.00. Also Mr. Willet's new book, just out, "The Divinity of the Undivine," \$1.35, postpaid.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1919.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

The Prices Quoted in the Catalog Are Net-We offer no premiums, discounts or gratuities. This cancels all list quotations.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D. Accounts—Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory references. Augusta reference preferred.

We Forward as Customers Direct--By express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we

send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free—We will deliver free of expense to buyer all Vegetable and Flower Seed sold by the packet, ounce, and up to 14 pound. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pints, quarts, pecks, half-bushel, etc. If wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We Do Not Guarantee Safe Delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to \$25.00, as packages lost by mail we can not be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

lbs....

Special Express Rates—The American Railway Express Company gives lowered express rate on seeds as second class. Shipment of 15 pounds seed in a 300 mile radius from Augusta, costs about 40 cents.

Catalog Prices—The prices quoted in this catalog are only those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden Seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers and Vetches, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price; and prices follow market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or we will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Errors in the Filling of Orders—We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Should anything be accidentally omitted we will prompty forward same when advised. Keep a dupicate copy of your order.

FOURTH CLASS (Domestic Parcel Post)

ZONE RATES										
		1	ZONES							
W	eight,		to	to 63	50 to niles	to les	600 to miles	18 e	th. 1400 to 1800 miles	Over
n	in ounds	Local	υ	50 mi	150 tc miles	300 mil	90 E	1000 1400 iles	14 18(iles	68
			1st. 50	2d.	3d.	4th. 600	5th.	6th. to	to to	8th. 1800
1	lb			\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	$\frac{50.12}{24}$
$\frac{2}{3}$	lbs	.06	.06	.06 .07	.08 .10	.11 .15	.14	.17	.21 .31	.36
4	lbs	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26 .32	.33 .41	.41 .51	$.48 \\ .60$
5 6	lbs lbs		.10	.09 .10	.14 .16	.23 .27	.38	.41	.61	.72
6 7	lbs	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	lbs	.09	.12	.12	.20 .22	.35	.50	.65 .73	.81 .91	$\frac{.96}{1.08}$
$\frac{9}{10}$	lbs	.09	.13 .14	.13 .14	.24	.39 .43	.62	.81	1,01	1.20
11	lbs	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1 11	1.32
12	lbs		.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	$1.21 \\ 1.31$	1.44
$\frac{13}{14}$	lbs	.11	.17	.17 .18	.30 .32	.55 .59	.80 .86	1.05 1.13	1.41	$\frac{1.56}{1.68}$
15	lbs	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	lbs	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98 1.04	1.29	1 61	1.92
$\frac{17}{18}$	lbs	.13 .14	.21 .22	.21 .22	.38 .40	.71 .75	1.04	1.37 1.45	$\frac{1.71}{1.81}$	$\frac{2.04}{2.16}$
19	lbs	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	$1.10 \\ 1.16$	1.53	1 91	2.28
20	lbs	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
$\frac{21}{22}$	lbs	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	$\frac{2.11}{2.21}$	$\frac{2.52}{2.64}$
23	lbs		.26	.26 .27	.48	91 .95	$ 1.34 \\ 1.40$	1.77 1.85	2.21	$\frac{2.01}{2.76}$
24	lbs	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	lbs	.17	.29	.29	54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	lbs		.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
$\frac{27}{28}$	lbs	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11 1.15	1.64 1.70	$2.17 \\ 2.25$	$2.71 \\ 2.81$	$\frac{3.24}{3.36}$
29	lbs		.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	lbs	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
$\frac{31}{32}$	lbs		.35	.35 .36	.66 .68	1.27 1.31	1.88 1.94	$2.49 \\ 2.57$	$\frac{3.11}{3.21}$	$\frac{3.72}{3.84}$
33	lbs	.21	.37	.37	.70		2.00		3.31	3.96
34	lbs	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	lbs	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	$\frac{4.20}{4.32}$
$\frac{36}{37}$	lbs		.40	.40	.76	1.47	$2.18 \\ 2.24$	$\frac{2.89}{2.97}$	$\frac{3.61}{3.71}$	4.52
38	lbs	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	lbs	.24	,43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3 91	4.68
40 41	lbs	.25	.44	.44 .45	.84 .86	$1.63 \\ 1.67$	$\frac{2.42}{2.48}$	$\frac{3.21}{3.29}$	4.01 4.11	$\frac{4.80}{4.92}$
42	lbs	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	lbs	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.71 1.75 1.79	2.60	3.45	4 31	5.16
44 45	lbs	.27	.48	.48	.92	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.79 \\ 1.83 \end{bmatrix}$	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
46	lbs		.49	.49 .50	.94	1.83	$2.72 \\ 2.78$	3.61 3.69	4.61	$\frac{5.40}{5.52}$
47	lbs	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
$\frac{48}{49}$	lbs		.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49 50	lbs	.29 .30	.53	.53 .54	$1.02 \\ 1.04$	1.99 2.03	$\frac{2.96}{3.02}$	$3.93 \\ 4.01$	4.91 5.01	$\frac{5.88}{6.00}$
51	lbs	.30	.55	.55	1.06	00	0.02	2.02	5.01	0.50
52	lbs	.31	.56	.56	1.08				•	
$\frac{53}{54}$	lbs	.31	.57	.57 .58	$1.10 \\ 1.12$	Para	al Pos	+ alan	to the	fol.
55	lbs	.32	.59	.59	1.14	lowin	g poi	nts, co	to the	edas
56	lbs	.33	.60	.60	1.16		of th	e 8th	Zone.	
$\frac{57}{58}$	lbs		.61	.61	1.18	Alask		Cul		
58 59	lbs	.34	.62	.62	$1.20 \\ 1.22$	Cana Cana	αa l Zone	Gua	m vaiian	Isls.
60	lbs lbs lbs	.35	.64	.64	1.24	Mexi	co	Phi	lippine	
61	lbs	.35	.65	.65	1.26	Repu	blic o	of Par	ama	
62 63	lbs	.36 .36	.66 .67	.66 .67	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.28 \\ 1.30 \end{array} $	Pago Tau	-Pago,	Tut		sland
64	lbs	.37	.68	.68	1.32			(Sa	moa)	land
65	lbs	.37	.69	.69	1.34	σ.		Postal	Age	ncy,
66	lbs	.38	.70	.70	1.36		Shan	ghai, (
67	lbs	.38	.71	.71	1.38					

NO WARRANTY!

We Cannot Guarantee the Resuts of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out-therefore:

N. L Willet Seed Company give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, production, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. This "No Warranty" clause is not only put thus prominently in our catalog, but is also printed on all of our bill heads, and is made a part of every sale of seeds in our house.

Germination Test-Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them yourself, for ger-

SEEDS ARE SCARCE.

The scarcity of seeds should make you get in your supplies at once of all garden and field seeds.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods Are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must Be Added as Per Table Below Except for Those We Offer to Deliver Free as Above.

The Parcel Post now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

Parcel Post Table-Consult same and remit extra for postage according to zone.

Insure Parcel Post Goods and include it extra in your remittance, as follows: 3c for order not over \$5.00; 5c for order not over \$25.00; 10c for order not over \$50.00; 25c for order not over \$100.00.

We Pay War Tax-Special stamp of 1c where postage is 25c and 2c on a 26c to 50c postage, etc., and 1c for each 25c-We pay this.

Weight Limit Within 1st, 2nd and 3rd zone is 70 pounds, and within other zones 50 pounds.

Size Limit is 84 inches for combined length and girth.

4-oz. Package and less, takes postage rate of Lc per ounce; over 4 ozs. and up to 1 lb., takes first pound rate in Zone Table.

In Remitting Postage add it to the foot of the

Your Zone-Find your Zone (distance from Augusta) from your Postmaster or a Geography Map.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

For the Garden—Manure and prepare soil. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also salt. Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants; early crop of English Peas; onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, and turnips. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets and cauliflower. Prune vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet's Insecticides, Sow flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm—Vetches oats and wheat can be sown also

For the Farm-Vetches oats and wheat can be sown, also For the Farm—vectores oats and wheat can be sown, also rye and bearded barley for grazing or for green crop. Top dress fall sown grain. Prepare land for spring crops. Send in orders for seed so as to have them on hand at proper time for sowing.

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY

For the Garden—Plant asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hot beds, egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas and onion sets. Later in the month early corn. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, celery, mustard parsnip parsley radish salsify spinach and turips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting vines and trees. Spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Bed sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, rye and bearded barley. Towards end of month grasses and clovers can be put in. Sow beardless barley; cut in April makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beard. Comes off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow dwarf Essex rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted.

MARCH

For the Garden—Active month for sowing all kinds hardy seed—the sooner the better. Set out asparagus roots. Plant English peas. bage, lettuce from hot beds. Sow herbs. Plant asparagus, carrots, eauliflower, calbage, corn, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, parsley, parsnips, pepper, radishes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes and salisify. Late in month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumbers and squash. Plant strawberries. Sow and transplant hardy flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats Canada field peas, clover

flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds, the earlier the better. Sow beardless barley, an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Plant artichokes, for hogs, also dwarf Essex rape. Put in first crop of Spanish peanuts. The month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get land in condition for planting cotton.

APRIL

For the Garden-Replant any seeds necessary to secure ror the Garden—Replant any seeds necessary to secure good stand. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, squash and cucumbers; lawn grass; flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner; beautifies; makes valuable seed for soultry in the fell. poultry in the fall.

For the Farm—The cotton planting month. Buy Willet's Cotton Planting Seed. Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice, watermelons and all sorghums; millets and fodder corn can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans. Plant sweet potato draws. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu make fine feed for poultry in the fall. Plant Bermuda seeds or sets, bene for birds, feterita, sudan grass, dasheen, watermelons. For the Farm-The cotton planting month. Buy Willet's

MAY.

For the Garden—Transplant celery, Winter cabbage, to-matoes, etc., can be set out, well watered and protected from the sun. Plant corn and snap beans, table peas and running beans. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in fall.

For the Farm—Plant sorghums, Millets, cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice and velvet beans and soy beans; also pumpkins. Get oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and cotton seed. Plant sweet potato plants, sudan grass, kaffir and feterita, watermelons.

For the Garden—Transplant winter cabbage, celery plants and tomatoes for late crop, water and protect from the sun; continue to plant corn and snap beans; running beans and table peas. Winter cabbage seed can be sown if protected and watered. Plant okra, salsify, New Zealand spinach an dsquash. Prepare ground for turnips.

For the Farm-Sow brown top millet and other millets, sorghums, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant late corn and early cottons. Plant sweet potato cuttings, sudan grass, feterita and kaffir and beggar

For the Garden—Gather and store onions, shallots and Irish potatoes. Plant rutabaga and turnips and beets. Replant cabbage and celery. Sow collards for transplanting in fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling.

For the Farm—Sow millets, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or soil improver. Plant Leak Out Menutin protetres. or cotton, for winter grazi Look Out Mountain potatoes.

For the Garden—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, Romaine, salsify and turnips may be planted, also cucumbers for pickling. Set out late crop of tomato plants and earth up celery. Set out cabbage and collard plants for fall. Late in month English peas can be planted.

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be planted. August 1st sow amber sorghum and sudan grass. Sow burr clover in cotton and corn middles.

SEPTEMBER

For the Garden—Carrots, kale, beets, chard, lettuce, Romaine, spinach, radishes, turnips, salsify, parsnip and parsley can be sown. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. Early flowering bulbs can be planted.

lawn grass. Early flowering bulbs can be planted.

For the Farm—Sow beardless barley, cut in November. Cut in bloom makes excellent hay, and no beards can be fed to stock without danger. Comes off in time to be followed by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson clover. Sow burr clover in Bermuda fields and in corn and cotton middles. Sow vetches, grasses and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant Dwarf Essex Rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

For the Garden-Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, chard, carrots, parsnips, cabbage plants, onion sets can be sown Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinth bulbs, tulips, narcissus, jonquils, crocus, freezias and Chinese sacred lilies. Plant Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—All kinds of grasses and clovers can be sown. Clovers should be put in early in the month. Sow barley and oats, wheat, rye and vetches.

NOVEMBER

For the Garden--English peas may be planted this month;

For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month; also strawberry beds. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to get ready to start spraying. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs—see October.

For the Farm—Gather and bank sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat can be sown. Sow Canada field peas, vetches and clover and Willet's grazing mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing and cover crop to improve soil prove soil.

DECEMBER.

For the Garden—Prepare hot beds and cold frames. Plant onion sets, cabbage and lettuce; beets can be sown in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting. The winter growing of lettuce is very profitable. Prune trees and vines and spray for scale with Willet's spray materials. Plant asparagus roots.

For the Farm—Oats, wheat, vetches and clovers can be planted. Rye and barley for grazing and grain crops. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.

SEEDS

BEST ADAPTED TO OUR BO SOUTHERN STATES

GARDEN SEEDS, 1919 PRICES:

NOTE! Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred-Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars.

All Garden Seeds, for many reasons, are higher than have ever been heretofore known. These prices are the very best that can be given at the time of the issue of this catalog. Owing to the violent fluctuation in the market and great scarcity of certain types, these catalog prices are subject to change without notice. We advise all Garden Seed buyers to get in their orders at once, and very early, as many types of Garden Seeds me he latter part of the season, will not be available at any price.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown.

GENTEUIL ASPARA-GUS-Of great reputa-tion in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. A first-class variety with beautiful smooth spears. Of large size and known



everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator llman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as e earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and spears than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Spears are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. See prices below.

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Pkt. 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 25c.
WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT ASPARAGUS—New.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT ASPARAGUS—New. Introduced and developed by the Government. It has the largest spears, is more productive, is earlier and more uniform than other known asparagus, and is far more disease-resistant. It is the finest known asparagus! This grass created a great sensation in the Washington market this spring. It is the future asparagus.

Price: 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden—Where soil is light and rich, open up furrows 3 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 inches apart; cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can not get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred root sets a bed 10x40 feet.

Culture for the Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. Soil needs to be rich—guano or stable manure. Plant roots from November to —guano or stable manure. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots can not be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

NOTE! Augusta is the center of the largest Asparagus industry in United States. Within 20 miles of the city there is one single unbroken field of 400 acres, being not

only the largest single field in the United States, but also

only the largest and the property of the world.

PRICES—We supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Will bear transportation to any part of United States. 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.*; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, 202. 502. 502. 502. 502.



years. 100 roots, \$1.00; 500 roots, \$2.50; 1,000 roots, \$4.25; 5,000 roots at \$3,75 per M. Write for prices on large amounts.

"ASPARAGUS" —Get Farmers' Bulletin 829 on Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS— \$3.00

 No. 2, 7 to 9 inch Bunchers
 \$3.00

 No. 3, 7½ to 12 inch Bunchers
 3.25

 ASPARAGUS KNIVES

 Latest Improved, each

NATURAL-COLOR PAPER RAFFIA—(Crimped.) A substitute for raffia (raffia can not be bought). 960 yards in one pound. Price: 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. at 55c; 25 lbs. at 50c per lb. Postage extra, f. o. b. Pennsylvania.

FRENCH ARTICHOKE

GREEN GLOBE—Grown for the undeveloped heads. Cooked like asparagus it makes a most tender and excellent vegetable; eat with butter sauce or French dressing. Once planted it lasts for several years. Sow in May and thin out to 4 inches, and following spring transplant to rows 5 feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.50; 4 ozs. \$4.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—Grown from roots or tu-bers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds."

Prices—Quart 20c; peck 75c; bushel \$2.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$2.25 bushel.

Garden Beans BUSH or SNAP BEANS

USE MULFORD CULTURES-Garden Size, 25c and 1-4

acre, 50c.

acre, 50c.

Culture—For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout summer, until September Late Snaps make satisfactory crop; should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September. One quart plants 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels, an acre.

BEANS BY MAIL—For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage; half pint 5c; pint 10c; quart 15c.

add for postage; half pint 5c; pint 10c; quart 15c.

HOPKINS' IMPROVED VALENTINE—Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as wel las ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor. Seed similar in appearance to Extra Early Red Valentine, but of a darker shade of red, inclined toward square ends. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; ½ peck \$2.70; peck \$4.75; bushel \$15.00.





Valentine Beans.

BLACK VALEN-TINE—Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used in the South as the pods retain their color and freshness. Fairly good flavor and handsome in Vines vigappearance. appearance. vines vig-orous and very hardy, holding pods well up from the ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender and stringless. tender and stringless. Seed medium size, black. Becoming more popular each season. Hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier. kinds, consequency
can be planted earlier
with less risk. Packet
5c and 10c; ½ pint
25c; pint 45c; quart
80c; ½ peck \$2.70;
peck \$4.75; bushel peck \$15.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD-A very early va-

riety; long straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grow er. The dry beans are oval. of a c h ocolate brown color, and of a fleshy appeara n c Packet, 5c and 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 30c; pint, 50c; quart, 85c; ½
peck, \$3.00;
peck, \$5.25; peck, \$5.2 bu., \$16.00.

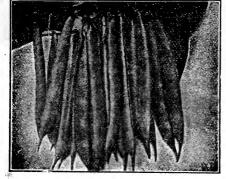
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD -Marked extreme earliness and productiven ess. Brittle a n d saddlebac k s. Hardier a n d will stand frost better



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

than many other early kinds; entirely stringless. Makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 30c; pint 50c; quart 85c; ½ peck \$3.00; peck \$5.25; bushel \$16.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX-GRENELL'S—Pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every



Bountiful Beans.

other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white splashed with purplish black. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 30c; pint 55c; quart 95c; ½ peck \$3.25; peck \$5.50; bushel \$16.50.

BOUNTIFUL—Should have an extensive sale, as it is one of the best green podded beans on the market, especially for market gardeners; as hardy and productive as Six Weeks, with stringless pods of excellent quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat, thick and meaty, very stringless. Seed medium size, yellow. The stringless tender flat green pods c me very early. Produce heavily and keep on bearing a great while. Practically a stringless early yellow six weeks. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; ½ peck \$2.70; peck \$4.75; bushel \$15.00.

pint 45c; quart 80c; \(\gamma_2\) peck \(\sigma_2\)..., \(\rho_2\).

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort: vines strong robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of finest quality. Pods 4½ tot 5 inches long. Flat, tender, early to ripen. Seed larger than Black Wax, and are purplish black in color. Packet \(\varepsilon_c\) and 10c; \(\gamma_2\) pint 55c; \(\quarepsilon_2\) quart 95c; \(\gamma_2\) peck \(\varepsilon_2\)5.50; bushel \(\varepsilon_1\)6.50.



improved Goiden wax Deans.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening. 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow.

green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color. Upright heavy cropper, uniform in ripening. 5½ inches long, nearly straight, flat, and of good quality. Seed long, yellow. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 85c; ½ peck \$2.70; peck \$4.75; bushel \$15.00.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. Grows taller than Gollen Wax. The truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.00; ½ peck \$3.75; peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardiest bean. Perhaps the oldest of the green podded sorts, very hardy, resisting even a slight degree of frost. Foliage very coarse and straggling dark green, early and very prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, straight, flat, broad and of medium quality. Seed large, of purplish shade splashed with lighter color. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; ½ peck \$2.70; peck \$4.75; bushel \$15.00.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—Of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong healthy foliage, pods, 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white, excellent quality. Seed oblong, glossy black. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 55c; quart 95c; ½, peck \$3.25; peck \$5.60; bushel \$17.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGE, or 1000 to 1—A sevenweek plant. medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or Thousand to One, more dwarf and compact in growth, and earlier, fit to pick nearly as early as Six Weeks. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender of good quality either for canning or pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 25c; pint 45c; quart 80c; ½ peck \$2.70; peck \$4.75; bushel \$15.00

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP

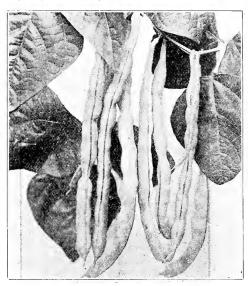
USE MULFORD CULTURES for legumes. 1-4 acre, 50c;

USE MULFORD CULTURES for legumes. 1-4 acre, 50c; garden size, 25c.

Cuture—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about 100 hills, one or two pecks plant an acre. Also largely planted in corn. Some pant two Russian sunflower seeds to each hill for beans to train on; pick off lower sunflower leaves to give sunlight. Ready for market, 70 to 80 days.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve: silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 40c; pint 60c; quart \$1.15; ½ peck \$4.00; peck \$6.40; bushel \$18.25.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT or CORN-HILL—An old variety; popular for planting among corn; gives fair crop without use of poles: vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 45c; pint 70c; quart \$1.20; ½ peck \$4.35; peck \$6.75; bushel \$18.75.



Kentucky Wonder.

OLD HOMESTEAD, OR IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Pods seven to nine inches in length, saddlebacked and solidly meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters. Bright green color. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.05; ½ peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50.

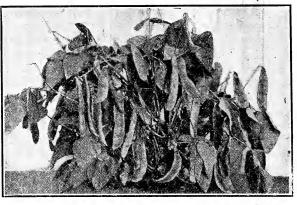
SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—A Southern bean. Stands Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp land among corn, and let the vines grow up the cornstalks. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.05; ½ peck \$3.75; peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50. OR IMPROVED KENTUCKY HOMESTEAD,

LIMA BEANS

USE MULFORD CULTURES for Legumes. 1-4-acre 50c;

USE MULFORD CULTURES for Legumes. 1-2-acre ook, garden size, 25c.
Culture—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, one quart plants 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart plants 200 hills. Poles 3 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in center of hills before seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks plants an acre.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA-A bush form of the large pole Lima. Beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. Productive; its dwarf character is well established. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 40c; pint 70c; quart \$1.20; ½ peck \$4.15; peck \$7.25; bushel \$19.75. HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans.

and beans are small Limas. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pirt 60c; quart \$1,05; ½ peck \$3.75; peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50.

bushel \$17.50.

JACKSON'S WONDER—A flat brown bean, mottled, with deep brown spots; size somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Georgia; fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in dryest weather and almost drought-proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butterbean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.05; ½ peck \$3.75; peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50.

FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA—A sure bearing Pole Lima bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poof land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 35c; pint 60c; quart \$1.05; ½ peck \$3.75; peck \$6.25; bushel \$17.50.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA (Pole)—Similar in every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South and immensely nomular. Packet 5c JACKSON'S WONDER-A flat brown bean, mottled, with

every way to large seeds, and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 40c; pint 65c; quart \$1.15; ½ peck \$4.00; peck \$6.40; bushel \$18.25.



Small Lima, or Carolina Sieva.

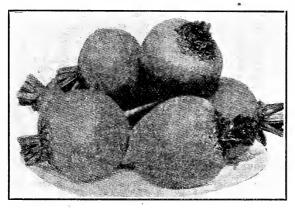
LARGE WHITE LIMA (Pole)—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet 5c and 10c; ½ pint 40c; pint 65c; quart \$1.15; ½ peck \$4.00; peck \$6.25; bushel \$18.25.

BEETS

Culture—Sow as soon as ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Thrive best in light, loose, deeply worked soil, well manured. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June. Seed should be soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover 1 inch; thin out to 4 inches. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for 'greens.' greens.

For Succession—Beets, followed by snapbeans or okra in June, and by winter radishes, turnips, onions or spinach in October. Plant beets in Florida in December and May

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe-shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.



Early Eclipse Beets.

IMPROVED EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

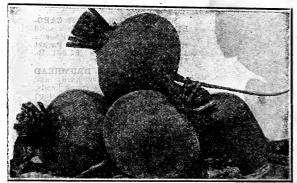
DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches. Slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 1-4 pound 40c: pound \$1.00.

of superior flavor. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 1-4 pound 40c; pound \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED—Medium late: often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

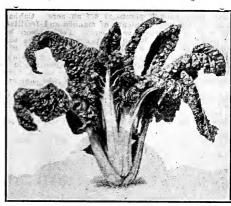


Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some: Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

pound \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—Sow spring and fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer, almost all the year. Poultry fond of it; take a dozen or two of the leaves, tie them in a bunch and hang them up so



Swiss Chard.

Swiss Chard.

Swiss Chard.

Swiss Chard.

that the chickens can pick at them easily. The birds are extremely fond of this kind of greens. Not grown for its roots, but as a salad; desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. A very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. The new leaves are always put out from the center of the plant. The leaves are large, with heavy stems very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50.

BEETS FOR STOCK. OR MANGEL WURZEL.

NCRBITAN GIANT-We have tried to get in this the

largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid: a good keeper. Ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Closely akin to the cab-bage and collard. Treated in the South just like col-lards. It produces a pecu-liar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk, and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION riety for the South. Grows 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous lit-tle sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used bage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. Sow in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 45c; 1/4 pound \$1.50; pound \$4.



Norbitan Giant Beet.

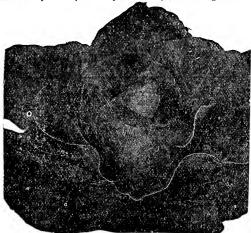
CABBAGES

Our Cabbage Seed.—We pay more for our cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America. Our Cabbages are grown for us by the best-known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. No better cabbage seed than those we offer.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in cold frames in January, February, or early March; later, sow the early varieties out of doors, in March or April; for

winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ tot 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100-foot row. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply. For cabbage and collard "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with Solution Arsenate Lead. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seed sown, are ready for transplanting in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers. Cabbage seed are higher than ever known.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. The heads are of good size, cone form, broad at the base, with twisted top. Packet 10c; ounce \$1.00; 4 ounces \$3.00; pound \$10.00.

known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this

cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in size. It is the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is always sure to form fine, solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina. Packet 10c; oz. \$1.00; 4 ozs. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$10.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and in limited supply. Three or four days later than Charleston Wakefield, but it is round-headed (and not cone-shaped), and are larger in size. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently 14 to 16 pounds. The earliest of all the round-headed cabbages, Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95% head all at same time. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25; 4 ozs. \$3.50; lb, \$12.00.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; Ib. \$6.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage: a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; 4 ozs. \$2,50; lb. \$8.00.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted cosely—8 inches in row. Packet 10c; oz. 90c; 4 ozs. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER-Surehead has WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Surehead has all the individual type of the large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure heading. One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; \$6.00.

from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

CAROLINA WINTER—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-head cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold-killed. Is of immense size; often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 lbs. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collard. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th. Price, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 90c; 4 ozs. 2.50. 1 lb. \$8.00.

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and

sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet 10c; oz. 90c; 4 ozs. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

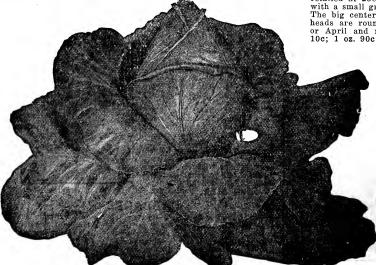
BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CARO-LINA WINTER—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet 10c; oz. 90c; 4 ozs. \$2.50; lb. \$8.00.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD
—Sow in Sept.; very hardy and
withstands cold; large round heads,
though sometimes flattened on top;
well known. Packet 10c; oz. 75c;
4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH PREMIOUM LATE FLAT DOTCH.

—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground;
heads large, bluish green in color;
broad and flat top. Packet 10c;
oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

One Acre in Cabbages should
make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5
pounds each, or ten tons of fine
succulent feed for man, hog and



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.



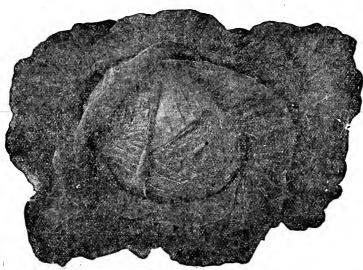
cattle. What better could you ask? No food crop is more indicated for the farm than are cabbages, and cabbage plants are dirt cheap. Every farmer should grow at least one acre in cabbages. The use of cabbage saves meat-eating, not only for the family, but for the hands of the farm. There can be no over-production, for there is no better hog and cattle food.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of weather and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever fertilizer you will produce the best seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cut.

worms or your money back.

Especially adapted for new land, either stumpy or stony. Satisfac-





Succession Cabbage.

grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage, large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet 10c; oz. 75c; 4 ozs. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

Willer's Early Cabbage Plants.

BY EXPRESS (Frost Proof)

Delivery October to April 15th. Our plants are from seed sown in open fields on the Carolina and Georgia coasts, and are frost-proof. "Frost-proof" refers to plants when just set out; it does not refer to plants that have grown off and have absorbed in warm weather a heavy succulent watery growth easily attacked by frost.

We obtain willing of cobbage plants does nignored business.

We ship millions of cabbage plants; do an immense busiwe ship mindus of cabbage plants, do at minerse toxic ness in them, and can figure on largest orders, October to April, also in midsummer. All varieties. Read "Cabbage plants—Parcel Post," just below for method of growing. All cabbage plants are cash with order, and no plants are shipped C. O. D. 1,000 \$2.50; 2,000 \$2.25; 5,000 to 10,000 \$2.00 per 1,000 f. o. b. grower, for express shipment.

WILLET'S CABBAGE PLANTS

BY PARCEL POST PREPAID (Frost Proof)

Grown from the best of Long Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in Carolina by parcel post or express—shipment from Nowmber to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000-plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.25 by parcel post, prepaid.

FOR A SUCCESSION, CABBAGE can be followed by pole or butter beans about June 15th, and by kale or extra early peas in September.

MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No

tion guaranteed or money back. Get literature and see how it's done. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—cabbages, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, pepper, collards, bages, sweet pour etc. \$5.50 each.

CARROTS

Cultureacre.

ture—One ounce plants a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an Soil must be fertile deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting August to October. to October.

> Digestible, wholesome, by six times more nutriment by weight than Irish potatoes Boil without peeling. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

For Succession, Carrots, followed by egg plants in June, and by turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE
-A standard late variety; variety; —A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 ins. apart in 18-in. drills for roots to attain full size. Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; pound \$1.00 \$1.00

CHANTENAY-Deep Scarlet of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.

HALF-LONG DANVERS-One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.00.



Improved Long Orange



Chantenay Carrot.

CARROTS FOR STOCK

-Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed

BELGIAN YELLOW-The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Packet 5c; 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 50c.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture-Grows on soil adapted to cabbage; same meth-Culture—Grows on soil adapted to cabbage; same methods of cultivation answer. Seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. Put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market for May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th. Also plant September 1st for December and January and this fall planting (in large use in Louisiana) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet 25c; ounce \$2.50; ½ pound \$8.00; pound \$25.00.

CELERY

Culture—Germinates within 1 to 2 weeks. One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

BCSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50.

WHITE PLUME-The stalk and portions of inner leaves

and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing nutty flavor: its white, featherlike foliage is very ornamental. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound

G O L D E N SELF-BLANCHING - A selfblanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of crisp, tender and of fine flavor, keeps well. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; Packet 10c; lb. \$5.00.



Celery.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied—Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are large Collard Seed growing contractors. We have made are large Collard Seed-growing contractors. We have made sales repeatedly, each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in Collards. The Collard is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head. The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the stalks are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter after a keen frost. Properly boiled the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September, if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but Collards. Negroes eat "Collard boiled lasts through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the Collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. The principal market garden crop about this city. Are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. Ready in 125 to 160 days. Market October to February.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1.000 plants 150 feet

Market October to February.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 150 feet row. Sow spring or summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20th, make plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 634 pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Plant Collards in Florida, January and February, September and October. Sixteen ounces seed for one acre. For cabbage and collard "igreen cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate lead. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

For Succession—Collards can be followed by tomato, pepper, egg plant, about June 1st to June 15th; and by onion sets, turnips for salad, mustard or kale in September and October.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD-The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years



Georgia White Cabbage Collard.

ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Read Collard culture above. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

COLLARD PLANTS.

COLLARD PLANTS delivered May 1st to November 1st, cash with order, as follows: By Express 500 for \$1.00; 1 000 for \$1.75; 3,000 at \$1.65; 5,000 at \$1.50 per 1,000. By Postal Package, postage prepaid, 100, 200, 300, 40c per 100; 500 for \$1.65; 1000 for \$3.00, by Parcel Post, prepaid. No plants sent C. O. D. We sell enormous amounts of collard plants; it's cheaper to buy than for you to grow them yourself.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to one acre. Plant cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to Junc. As against insects, plant every 16th row in squashes and also end of each row.

After crop is gathered turn in hogs. For leaf blight use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphis use Black Leaf 40. See insecticide page.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground, March 25th, ripening about June 22d; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for truck cabbage. Up-to-date truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

salmon varieties.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have the



Rockyford Cantaloupe.

Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten active flavor; prolific. Meat light green.

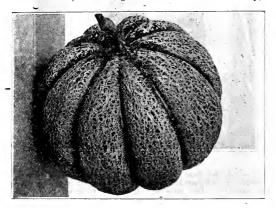
largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates, from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00. Special prices to heavy growers. EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem: more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. Price per packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

HOODOO CANTALOUPE—Full large. Serves well cut halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tre-

HOODOO CANTALOUPE—Full large. Serves well cut halves. Deep salmon or orange, and colors to rind. In tremendous use in New York and Atlantic City hotels, and one of our choicest musk melons. Shape rounder than R. F. Gem: deep thick flesh, fine grained and of sweetest flavor. Prolific; resistant to blight. Fine shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE

—The principal Cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a "help,"



Sweet Martha Cantaloune.

have discarded the small green flesh melons for the larger salmon flesh—the New Fordhook being the best of the types and large enough for two "helps" at restaurants.

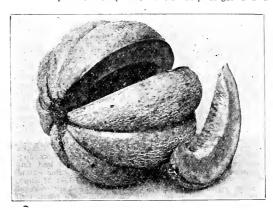
A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect Cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill and keeps

setting fruit throughout season to end of vine. ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece.'' One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor quite different and better. Skin yellow green markings. Sometimes weigh 4 pounds. Augusta truckers have discarded

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

"All the big hotels in Atlanta Our grower says: paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate and used no other."

The best melon grower in N. J. says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a



Nixon Cantaloune.

much better melon in every way." Priounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50. Price: Packet 10c;

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. Is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Too big for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home or one's home market melon is comparable to it—size and sweetness and crispness considered. The market here is never half supplied, so large is the demand, and it retails quite frequently in Augusta at 25c each. Packet 5c and 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75. THE NIXON-(A Georgia Cantaloupe)-Georgia grown



Honey Dew Cantaloupe.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—See cut of 6½-1b. melon. Photo taken at Augusta. The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length and weighs from 5 to 6 pounds. Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and fine grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water. The melon does not shrink in weight. It matures about 10 days later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late-maturing melons keeping until Christmas. The rind

does not absorb water. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper. Pack in ½ crates—6 to crate in straw. Keep well on cold storage. Packet 10c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50.

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe.

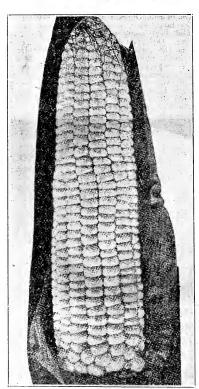
WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE— Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 60c each. Size about 24



each. Size about 2± inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Mel-

white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. The Winter Casaba is roundish? or 8 pounds, yellow, green and ridged. Keep four or five months and improve in quality all the while. An Augusta party says: "Had splendid success with Casaba planted in new ground, and planted every few weeks during the late part of spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost." See cut of 6½-1b. melon. Culture—Plant late spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50.

Market Garden Corn



Trucker's Favorite

CULTURE-Corn prefers a rich, warm, well manured soil. Plant in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be plant-ed till ground is warm. Give frequent, but shallow culti-vation and continue plantings a t intervals o f two weeks for succession of roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 95 days. Market May to November. For roasting ears, take off the suckers from the plant and grow on the main stem. Drill and feed ears, blade and stalk for early forage crop in green state, not removing the suckers; this gives the earliest perfect ration forage crop known. On e quart plants 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one a c r e . Add postage on corn, at rate 1 pound per pint.

For Succession-Sweet Corn can be followed by sweet potato cuttings about June 15th, can be followed by reonion sets or cabbage plants or lettuce plants in fall.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, can be planted close together. Packet 5c; pint 35c; quart 65c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet 5c; pint 35c; quart 65c; peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—For a second-early, to follow Early Adams, unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. Is a white corn with a very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Most market men prefer the large-eared table corns. Fine field corn, too, for late planting. 65 days for roasting ears and 80 days for meal. Packet 5c; pint 25c; quart 40c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet 5c; pint 25c; quart 40c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00.

SUGAR CORNS

NOTE—Cook soon after pulling, as after pulling the sugar quickly changes to starch in the grains. Space 3 ft. in rows and 18 inches in drill. As sweet corn rapidly dries out we, therefore, sell them not in pounds, but by the

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—For middle season and late use. Irregular rows. Long slender shoe peg grains. Ears 8 to 9 inches. Keeps tender a great while. Medium early



Country Gentleman Corn.

and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet 5c; pint 45c; quart 80c; peck \$5.00.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or "BANTAM"-WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN, or "BANTAM"—
Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the
stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. It is very prolific and hardy. One of the great
favorites in New England and rapidly supplanting the
white varieties. Quite a number of our customers claim it
the tendercst and sweetest table corn they have ever
planted. Price, packet 5c; pint 45c; quart 80c; peck \$5.00.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but
largest of all the Sugar Corns. The ears are immense, and
are of fine quality and flavor. Packet 5c; pint 40c; quart
75c! peck \$4.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—For middle season and late ie. Practically no other Sugar Corn but this is used at tlantic City hotels. Extremely large ears, deep large



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

juicy grains and tender. Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will re-main in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Packet 5c; pint 40c; quart 75c; peck \$4.50.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in small paper boxes. For general crop, plant in the open ground about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about 4 feet apart each way.

The hills should be

The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is nest thin and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent, but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st and October 1st to Navember 15th. One November 15th One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre. Cucumbers are largely infected with largely infected with anthracnose, or spots, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture dry. For Oucumber Aphis, use Black Leaf 40. See Insecticide Page. Plant Cucumbers in Florida September to January,



IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE-The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green with few white spines. 5 to 7 inches long. Packet 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; pound \$1.10.

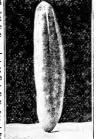
KLONDYKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market

gardener abundant yielder. ounces 40c; pound \$1.10. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN.

-Excellent for table or pickling. 4
to 5 inches long. Fruit straight,
handsome, smaller at each end, bright
green; flesh tender, crisp, makes fine
pickles. Packet 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER-DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER— New, shy seeder and early. Holds col-or and brittleness long after cutting; disease-resistant; resembles in taste the hothouse product, and brings dou-ble price in market. Color is the same as Klondyke, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet 5c; ounce 20c: 4 ounces 45c; nound \$1.25. ounce 20c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25.



cunce 20c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING—The chief pickling cucumber in the Middle West and California. Carries a special fine Klondyke Cucumber. pickling uality and a very dark green color. The fruit starts early and continues throughout a long season. The flavor as a pickling matter is delicious. In shape it is 1 inch thick and 3 inches long when at pickling size. Enormously prolific; bears in clusters. Must be used when ready and not allowed to yellow on the vines. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10. \$1.10.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN--Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for



Long Green Cucumber.

market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.25.

GHERKIN—West India or Burr—Used in pickling. Round, green, prickly. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50.

DASHEEN—(See Cut.) The world eats more Dasheen an potatoes. Most easily digested—even an invalid's od. Tubers contain more protein, sugar, starch and fat than potatoes.



Dasheen.

than Irish or Sweet Potatoes, and are more productive and keep and 'ship' far more easily and safely. Taste like chestnuts. Cook in many ways—usually bake or use as ''chips.'' Get Farmer's Bulletin on ''Dasheen.'' Gather about November 1st. Weight four ounces to three pounds. Require warm, frostless season of six months. Eat big corms; save small for seed; tear bulbs apart, dry for several weeks, and bulk, and save. Young leaves make fine ''greens''; young inside white shoots are far better than asparagus. Cooks grayish white and mealy. Requires less time for cooking than the two above potatoes. When scrubbed and baked, eat the soft delicious crust along the inside. Growing the blanched forced shoots from the corms, in the dark during winter like mushrooms, is getting to be also of itself a large industry. (See plant industry circular 127.) In 1917, at Augusta, produced 15 to 18 tubers per hill, some 4 inches in diameter. Horses, cows, hogs, chickens and dogs are all fond of cooked Dasheen. Plant grows 5 to 6 ft., produces immense elephant ear leaves and largely ornamental. Our grower says: 'I plant in 4 ft. rows, 20 ins. between the plants, 4 inches deep, cultivate often and on the level. Some plants grow 6 ft. tall; make enough corms per hill to fill 1½ peck measure. When the foliage dies November 1st it strips off easily from the corms.'' Price, peck 90c; bushel \$2.75.

EGG PLANT.

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 ft. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. Plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January. Culture-One ounce, 100-foot row. Plant February 1st

BLACK BEAUTY—Two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$6.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$6.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous. Productvie and bears profusely. Price, packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50; pound \$4.00.

JAPANESE and CHINESE SEEDS.

For spring and early fall garden sowing. All are excellent things with genuine great merit, and not the usual anovelties to sell and to experiment with.

JAPANESE SPINACH-HORENSO—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Sow 1 oz to 100 ft. 8 lbs. per acre. Sow early spring and until May, September and August. Ready in 50 days. Leaves are large, but tender. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50.

TURNIP TOKYO SUMMER MARKET—This is very poprand matures quickly, good variety for summer use. Flat round, pure white, solid sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Sow seeds any time in spring. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 nound \$1.50 time in spring. Price 50c; 1 pound \$1.50.

TURNIP TENNOJI LARGE BALL—It is the most popular variety of Japanese turnips. Snow white, smooth, globe-shaped and has fine grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 15c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound \$1.50.

JAPANESE TURNIP (Shogoin)—The largest of all the Japanese Turnips—sometimes 15 pounds. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for summer planting—June, July and August. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta, December last weighing, tops and bottoms, seven pounds—a very beautiful round all white turnip. 1 oz. 100 ft.; 4 lbs. an acre. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

JAPANESE RADISH (Mikado)—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp- and firm. Slice. Eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used in Augusta quite largely by restaurants. August sowing is best. 1 oz. to 100 ft. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. 616 lb. 118 crisp. 1 lb. \$1.50.

1 lb. \$1.50.

CHINESE SANTOSAI—The quickest of growers among all vegetables, a hundred times better than mustard or turnip tops for greens. An enormous producer. Makes head of erect leaves with no stem; for fall quick heading —matures quicker than cabbage. In large use now in America. Leaves fold inward. Leaves thick, fleshy, sweet, tender, white. Can be boiled and served like ordinary cabbage, or can be eaten raw in salads or like celery or lettuce; in immense use in China. It is very hardy; an ideal fall vegetable; carries very much the same looks, being tall and slim and with leaves closely folded together, as Romaine. Fine for growing for poultry use. Price, packet, 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

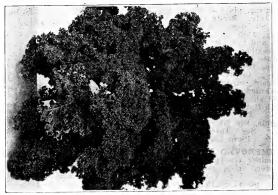
CHINESE PE-TSAI CABBAGE—Kinchiu type; grows more like head cabbage; the leading and famous Chinese cabbage; compact leaves tightly folded together; easily self-blanching, with heart snowy white; crisp and tender. The quickest grower among all the cabbages and deserving of universal adoption in the United States. Price, packet 5c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

CHINESE MUSTARD—See "Mustard" heading.

CHINESE MUSTARD-See "Mustard" heading.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder.



Dwarf Scotch Kale

Market in the winter. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 8 pounds an acre. For winter greens sow from August to

October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st.

to November and still through mid winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop. Makes fine chicken food.

DWARF SCOTCH—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.50.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth tothe dwarf, but larger and produces more, equally as tender and fine for market. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 75c; lb. \$2.50.

LETTUCE.

LETTUCE.

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. Plant in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year. For "Soft Rot" in Lettuce spray with Formaldehyde, 1 pint to 30 gallons of water.

For Succession—Lettuce can be followed May 15th by snap beans, and by endive, parsley or spinach from August 1st to September 1st. Plant lettuce in Florida October to January.



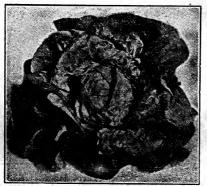
Deacon Cabbage Lettuce.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery, but crisp heads. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

SILVER BALL—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.



Big Boston Lettuce.

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more preferred than any other for shipping! Preferred on

account of great size and solidity. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

PARIS WHITE ROMAINE—"Celery Lettuce," or "Cos Lettuce." Now grown with great financial success in Florida and South Carolina lettuce trucking area. Somewhat

a cross between lettuce and celcross between lettuce and cel-ery. Plant almost any time with us, except in summer, usually 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outinches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and over, and the inside leaves develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender. Superior to other lettuees, because it always carries a special crispness and a tenderness and delicious flavor. Can be sold as a superior form of lettuce. Getting more popular than lettuce because it revives better after because it revives better after shipping, and because it makes more abundantly. The garden-ers who get a very fine product out of this variety of lettuce usually tie the leaves together well up on the plant with string, so that the inside leaves shall be quite completely blanched, and other gardeners plant the seed quite thick, so that the plants support each other and thus hold the leaves together

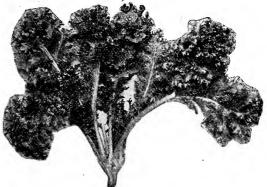


with consequent proportional blanching. Cone-shaped. exceedingly quick grower and a heavy producer. F packet 5c; 1 ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; 1 pound \$1.75. Cone-shaped. An producer. Price,

MUSTARD.

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 ft.; 3 to 5 lbs. an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its 'greens' are in demand in spring and fall; can be put down here all the year around.

For Succession-Mustard can be followed by English peas for late crop about April 1st; and by cabbage plants in August. Plant mustard in Florida any time.



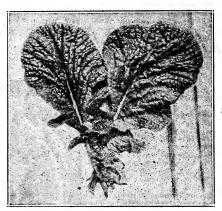
Ostrich Plume Mustard.

OSTRICH PLUME—Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 lbs. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED-Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.

CHINESE—A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.



Chinese Mustard. OKRA.

GEORGIA GROWN.

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the U. S. These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the U. S. trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract. A staple article of itself, and a necessity in soups and creole jumbo. Flourishes wherever cotton grows and not affected by insect diseases and drought. Prolific; gather continuously the young pods and the plant blooms and fruits up to frost. Fine for canning and drying. Culture—One ounce to 50 ft. drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in spring drills 2 ft. apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th. Pick off all pods soon as ready and new ones will come. HUFFMAN'S EARLLEST—Two or three weeks earlier than other Okras; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of twenty varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra. as have our growers who have

The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces 15c; pound 40c. 20c; pound 60c. LONG GREEN-



Long Green Okra.



Huffman Earliest Okra.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods, round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to t6 feet. One stalk at Augusta, 1914, had 110 pods on it. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces 15c; pound 40c. WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Only listed by us. Has been bred by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest okras. Was on the market here at Augusta June 9th selling at \$1.00 per peck, one month ahead of any other okra. Our cut shows simply the top of the stalk as cut off. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods each 8 inches long;



okra will keep coming on until frost. This is without doubt the earliest, the most prolific and the finest of all okras on the market. Price, 1 ounce 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound 75c.

PERKINS LONG PODDED—New, very prolific;
pods are intense green in
color, of unusual length—
ye to 10 inches—very slim
and do not get hard, as is
the case with other okras.
Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet 5c; 2 ounces 10c; 4
ounces 15c; pound 40c.

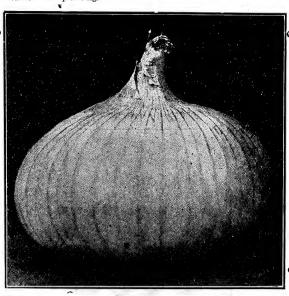
NEW DWARF GREEN
PROLIFIC — Early and
will bear till frost. Height
about 4 feet. Packet 5c;
2 ounces 10c; 4 ounces
15c; pound 40c. PERKINS LONG POD-

15c; pound 40c.

Culture Large From Seed - To large Onions from Willet's Improved White Velvet uary or February in hotbeds, and as soon as the

weather opens and sets are size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart

size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit. Can also be sown in open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre. Growing Onion Sets From Seed—Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds an acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons, or sets, to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, pilling the trays one on top of the other, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting. tained for planting.



Silver Skin Onion WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50; pound \$4.00.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. Dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South on account of its keeping qualities. Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces \$1.00; pound \$3.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well-flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$3.25.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe-shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50; pound \$4.00.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—Of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet 5c; ounce 40c; 4 ounces \$1.35; pound \$3.50.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50; pound \$4.00.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—Of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September, produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties and later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened; about 4 inches in diameter. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands, from best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce to 100 ft. Plant onions in Florida August to January.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$3.25.

RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$3.25.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50; pound \$4.00.

ONION SETS

(32 lbs. to bus.)

If sent by mail, and for postage at the rate of 1 lb. for 1 pint.

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. The cheap Kentucky sets are trashy, large, watery and heavy in weight—making a heavy loss to buyer. We can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for market would find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets; where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop—The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later; and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl ripens first, Bermudas ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin ripen last. A succession onion crop, both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early, and at the same time, Pearl, Bermudas and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 ft. drill; 8 to 10 bus. to acre. Sow early in spring or fall 4 ins. in row, ½ in. deep—rows 12 to 15 ins. apart. In all localities south of Va. or Ky. plant onion sets for big onions in Oct. and Nov., as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturing. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed; and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay. Gather for storing when the tops die; to stay longer in ground will cause the hearts of in the bulb to start growing. For Succession, Onions can be followed by cantaloupes June 1st, and by rape or mustard in September.

YELLOW DANVERS—The popular main crop sort for spring planting. For many generations the Yellow Danvers Onion has been standard. Possibly is more largely planted than any other onion. Carries a good color. Flatshaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts for sets or large onions. Keeps well and is a most degirable market or table onion. Pint 15c; quart 25c; peck \$1.25: bushel \$4.25 \$1.25: bushel \$4.25

RED WEATHERSFIELD—A pretty onion, round, carrying a purplish red color, and is a fairly good keeper. This onion is the standard variety in the Eastern and Western States. Its color makes it quite an attractive matter to RED WEATHERSFIELD-

the buyer. A quick-growing, dark red sort, desirable for sets or large onions. Uniform in size and shape, closegrained, of mild flavor. Pint 15c; qt. 25c; pk \$1.25; bu. \$4.25.

Red Weathersfield Onion.

WHITE SILVERSKIN —The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, and large yielders Their whiteness and tenderness are attractive qualities to house-keepers. It makes a size on ion from the sets. All of the lit-tle white pick-

tle white pickling onions that are bought in the bottles are young white
silverskin. Pint 20c; quart 35c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.
WHITE MULTIPLIER—36 lbs. to bushel summer, or 32
lbs. in winter. Plant from August to and through February. Grow like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously;
mild flavor; called salad onions. Pint 20c; quart 35c; peck
\$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

BERMUDA AND PEARL ONION SETS—See Fall
Catalog.

Catalog.

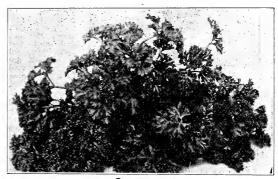
PARSLEY

Culture—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant parsley in Florida any time

any time.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September.

Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets during the winter and spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For Succession Parsley can be followed May 1st by collards or beans; July 15th by sweet



Moss Curled Parsley.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED-The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

PLAIN, or SINGLE—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 4 ounces 25c;

pound 85c.

PARSNIP

A most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairymen. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

VILLET SEED COMPANY

FIRST AND BEST, or PHIL-ADELPHIA EX-TRA EARLY— Perhaps the ear-

liest pea cultivated; produc-

tive and well-

flavored. Productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous

vine, which is light in color

and uniform in

and uniform in growth. P o d s straight, 2 1-2 inches l o n g, r o u n d, light green in color and blunt. Seed

light cream col-

Culture-A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in spring, in drills 18 inches apart covering lightly. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre. HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75.

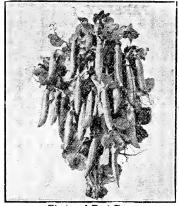
GARDEN PEAS

Culture--Inoculate with Mulford Cultures-for legumes; Culture—Inoculate with Mulford Cultures—for legumes; 1-8 acre 25c; 1-4 acre 50c. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 24b to 3 feet apart. Peas ties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August— usually February 10th, also September. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels plant an acre; one quart plants 100 feet of drill. For Succession English Peas can be followed by bush beans, May to June, and by turnips or rutabagas in July and August; in October by

beets and onion sets.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 1 pound for 1 pint. Packets mailed free. Plant in Florida

September to March.



First and Best Peas.

or, round, and slightly dented. Height of straw 30 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 30c; quart 50c; half peck \$1.75; peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00.

ALASKA—Standard and the earliest of all the blue peas,

proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a large size, and 10 per cent more productive. Popular with early market gardeners. Foliage light green, pods 2½ inches, straight, round, and retain fresh green color after picking. Seed medium small, slightly dented. Height 31 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck \$2.00; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.00.
TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrin-

kled sort. Of excellent sugary flavor pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck \$2.00; peck

5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck \$2.00; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.00.

AMBER—Called by some Mammoth Large Pod Alaska. Now used largely on the Carolina Coast. Pods longer and pea larger than Alaska and a trifle more dented, and bluish green color. Height 30 inches, pods 3 inches long. Pkt. 5c and 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; ½ pk. \$2.00; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12. GRADUS—A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of good quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luseious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 40c; quart 75c; half peck \$2.50; peck \$4.00; bushel \$13.50.



Gradus Pea.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR-The finest dwarf pea in cultivation, for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in the front rank for earliness, with much larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class.

Takes the place in the Dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in la-ter sorts, and by Gradus and Lax-tonian in the early class. rugged and strong and require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 ins. Pods about 3 ins, long, b r o a d, straight, well filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 50c; quart 90c; half peck \$3.00; bx. \$5.00; bu. \$16.00. CHAMPION OF

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND-Much prized by those who are fond of a large,



fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth, foliage medium green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color, broad and nearly straight. Seed light green, very much wrinkled. Sow thick. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 30c; quart 50c; half peck \$1.75; peck \$3.00; bushel \$10.00. McLEAN'S PEEMIUM GEM—Early dwarf; 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 35c; quart 60c; half peck \$2.00; peck \$3.50; bushel \$12.00.

\$12.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Vines hardy, vigorous, bearing leathery pods near the top. Resembling in habit and appearance the Black-Eye Marrowfat. Foliage light green. Pods 3 inches long, blunt and of light green color.



Seed large, smooth, white and slightly oval. Not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of sraw 48 inches. Main or late crop. Packet 5c and 10c; pint 25c; quart 45c; half peck \$1.50; peck \$2.75; bushel \$9.00.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Hardy, strong and vigorous, bearing broad, thick leathery pods, 3 inches long, near the top of the vines containing four or five large peas of indifferent quality for the table and but little used for that purpose since the introduction of the more desirable wrinkled varieties. Seed large round, white, with a distinct black eye; not especially sweet nor juicy. Height of straw 48 inches. Packet 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

Pepper

Culture—Same culture as Egg Plant, sowing in hotbed in February or March and transpanting outside in May, 15 Tables evert in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes above. Cultivate February or March and transpanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well. A good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th Plant peppers in Florida September to January.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL OR QUEEN —Bell-shaped, mild flavor, golden yellow. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$6.00.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$6.00.



Pepper.

PERFECTION PIMENTO—The only canning pepper for making "pimento." Agricultural Department at Washington says that "Perfection" is the best of all "pimento" peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat.

Meat three times thick-er than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost. Packet 10c; ounce 35c; 4 ounces \$1.00; 1 pound \$3.50.

CHINESE GIANT-Enormous size, thick, fleshy, form glassy fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh tastes mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Some-times they are 14 ins. around. Packet 10c; ounce 85c; 4 ounces \$2.25; pound \$7.00.

RUBY KING-Popular, large red pepper. ular, large red pepper. Plants grow several feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may

be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet 10c; ounce 75c; 4 ounces \$2.00; pound \$6.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering,, very hot; fine for seasoning. Packet 10c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.50;

fine for seasoning. Facact 100, talled cot, pound \$4.50.

PEPPER PLANTS—Note: Pepper plants, in small amounts by mail, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, Pimento shipments from April to June. CASH WITH ORDER, 40c per dozen, postpaid; 3 dozen for \$1.10 post-

Irish Potatoes

IRISH POTATOES—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; 3 or 4 cuttings to one potato. Plant from February 1st to tApril 1st. Produce 90 to 200 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days—May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds ten pecks.

Our Seed Potatoes are all specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country.

We do a large business in seed potatoes, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

op results. Culture of Potatoes-

-Potatoes are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the cut-pieces one foot apart in the row. Cut two eyes to the piece. Do not use stable manure on Irish potatoes. Irish potatoes, turnips and oats follow each

other well.

For Succession Irish potatoes can be followed by water-melons, about June 1st, and by spinach, turnips and winter radishes in October.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—Crops are short this year,

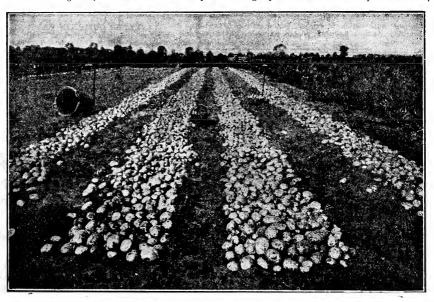
Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—Crops are short this year, and prices are high.

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE":—Is a 128-page book written by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 25 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods, from preparing the soil to harvesting, storing, shipping. Price 50c parcel post.

Potato Diseases—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide page. Irish Potato Scab—To one pint formalin add 35 gals, water in a bbl. Soak potatoes as held in a bag 1½ hours. Potatoes by Weight—The law compels us to sell potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.

Maine Grown Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented which in potatoes always



Field of Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. This potato is by far the most popular potato today in America for the trucker not only because it is productive but because the white Irish potato is twice as easily sold on the market as a Bliss potato that is red. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck sack \$7.00.

HOULTON EARLY ROSE—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. Productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a satisfactory all-around early variety. The Northern-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best that can be obtained of this variety. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck sack \$7.00.

this variety. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck sack \$7.00.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; 10-peck sack \$8.00.

WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety. Pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck sack \$7.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large band.

\$3,50; 10-peck sack \$7.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large handsome oval white potato. Medium late.
One of the finest eating potatoes known
to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well flavored and a most prolific
yielder. It is not susceptive to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in
this country. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50;
10-peck sack \$7.00.

SECOND CROP POTATOES

SECOND CROP POTATOES.

Second crops are gathered in fall from
Southern summer plantings, and kept
over for spring plantings, and sold in
competition with Northern seed potatoes.
Are equal in every way to Northern
seed. Keep longer in spring before
they sprout; and are the best potatoes
for putting on cold storage in spring
for late summer plantings.

EARLY RED BLISS or TRIUMPH—Peck \$1.35; bushel
\$4.25; 10-peck sack \$8.00.

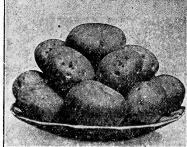
IRISH GOBBLER—Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck
sack \$7.00.

EARLY ROSE—Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50; 10-peck sack
\$7.00.

Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES-A distinctive type LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive type potato and sown only in summer for fall crop. Make orders early in season; deliveries between June 1st and July 15th, not later—cash with order. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in ground all winter. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes sound and unshrunken. The only sure fall crop, never fails to come up and make a crop. Often make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known. The best for fall and winter

market. Always have sprouts on them in July, and this insures their coming up. To keep Looko u t Mountain potatoes, put po-tatoes in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep, on platform, shelves or s h a l l o w boxes, or bank like "Sweets." Re a d same 'culture' as to other Irish potatoes. Bugs do



tatoes. Bugs do not trouble this fall crop.

Keep in the dark all the time. Keep perfect for the table, from November 15th to May 15th, and then spur just in time to plant—more than eight months. No other Southern-grown potate will do this. Best on red clay land. Good money crop. We have three or four growers each who make 1,000 bushels. Never plant before June 10th. Lookouts are never put on cold storage.

Potatoes by Weight.—We quote and sell Lookouts by weight. Bag, 187½ lbs. Bushel, 55 lbs. Peck, 13¾ lbs. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50.

Peck \$1.50; bushel \$4.50.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet Potato Culture—We set out draws here in March, April and May, and set out vine cuttings June and July—8,000 per acre. Usually rows are 4 feet apart and plants are 18 inches in drill. Average yield in United States per acre 94.5 bushels. Standard weight spring 55 pounds per bushel. Are frequently planted in the fall in Florida, mature in spring, and the crop is thus sold throughout the

For bedding use small potatoes whole; cut the large ones in half and bed with the eyes up.

Yield, 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 pounds Acid Phosphate is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

We begin digging July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take vine cuttings and reset them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in October. We have planted from the vine as late as August 22d, and



Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. For hogging, plant June or July, cuttings, and hog November and December. Set out vine cuttings June and July. After Irish potatoes, grow a sweet potato crop from cuttings. Sweet potatoes have been added to the army and navy ration. This opens an immense field for the Southern farmer. Get U. S. Farmer's Bulletin and build you a sweet potato drying house that saves 98 per cent of the crop in place of 50 per cent by earth banking process.

SWEET POTATO DISEASES—Get Farmers' Bulletin 714. NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or or potato plants, in January or early February. Cash ith order. We only sell sweet potatoes in two-bushel with sacks.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—Leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color. Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Have seen 300 bushels per acre. We sell only draws. See below.

pounds, or half-bushel Georgia Exbushel, Georgia Ex-periment Station s a y s: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 lbs.; color, skin, cream pink; flesh pump-kin red; quality rich, sugary; pro-



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes.

Yam.



ductive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest-looking dishes ever put upon the table." This potato is a trifle late. Sometimes cooks hard. Bag, 2 bushels for \$4.50.

EARLY TRIUMPH-Very early; canners favorite. Flesh

light yellow, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the late potato. Very large.
Smooth skin Cook
soft. Enormously
productive a n d
keeps late. Somewhat more mealy and dry than some potatoes. short, dense, vigor-ous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 lbs. We have



a lbs. We have dug them here 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22d and made good potatoes October 1st. Bag, 2 bushels, for \$4.50.

PORTO RICO YAM-Known, too, as Golden Beauty and New Providence. Around Norfolk a sensational potato; they wrongly call it Cuban Yam. See Cut. New; deep yellow flesh;



Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes.

els per acre. Cooks always soft.
leading potato, and has largely succeeded Nancies and other types. Unlike other potatoes the new early potatoes are delicious and sweet. This is also a fine keeper. The potatoes now in greatest demand are the Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Bag, 2 bushels, \$4.50.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Parameters.

Nancy Hall. Bag, 2 bushels, \$4.50.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good, large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Productive, good keeper. Grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." Experienced growers pronounce this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. Sprouts or draws are more numerous and tougher than other kinds. The Georgia Experimental Station reports 200 bushels per acre. A little later than Triumph. Bag, 2 bushels, \$4.50.

TRUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—In size as large as

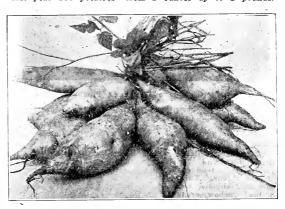
TRUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC-In size as large as TRUCKERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—In size as large as Triumph. Carries a few small potatoes. Purplish vines. Eats soft. Color inside like Porto Rico; almost as deep as Pumpkin Yam. Vines short. Three weeks earlier than Pumpkin Yam. Makes two crops easily. Eats well and is our best keeper. This potato has pink skin like Nancy Hall outside. Planted here July 15, 1916, made potatoes weighing 2 pounds fully developed the whole crop making 140 bushels to the acre. The writer regards this potato as the best 'eater' of the whole lot. It is neither too soft or too dry. It has a distinctly individual flavor and differs from other potatoes, and is extremely palatable. Price: We sell only draws. See below.

WILLET'S EARLY RED SKIN, or RED BERMUDA—
(Not the old Negro killer.)—Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam, and 25 per cent to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the

market-man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston, who get two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast "Peabody." We market here in July, and replant vines. Fine keepers; have made crops from vines set September 1st. The principal Atlantic City Hotel potato in August. We sell only draws. See Potato Draws below.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAMS—The old-fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 75 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, but later than early varieties. We sell only draws. See Potato Draws below.

YELLOW JERSEY RUNNING POTATO—A new potato; not akin to the "White Jersey," but superior to it. Russet color on the outside and canary yellow on the inside. Flavor is delicate, a good eater, but not so juicy as red yams. Flesh is fine-grained and not tough or stringy or fibrous. Shape is elongated—fine for baking. One hill produced last year 200 potatoes—from 2 ounces up to 2 pounds.



Yellow Jersey Running Potato.

They bear or produce literally all over the ground. Cultivate on the level. From each joint of the vines a root takes place which bears potatoes—not as large as other potatoes. The most prolific of all potatoes. For eating purposes this potato is liked by many better than the red juicy yams. Especially indicated in the South as a hog feed for hogging. One acre of them will produce more in root crops than any other known root crop. The hog man must get in the use of it. Draws only sold—Augusta draws.

DRAWS.

PLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWS—See Culture previous page. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph—We list the above f. o, b. Florida. Delivery according to season. March and April. 1,000 \$2.25; 5 000 to 10,000 \$2.00 per M f. o. b. Florida, cash with order.

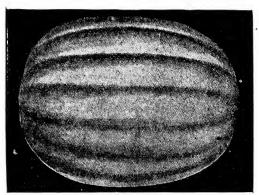
SWEET POTATO DRAWS, or SPROUTS, F. O. B. AUGUSTA—See Culture previous page. All varieties listed above. Send orders early. Entry of orders is in seriatim. Demand is usually more than supply. Shipments from Augusta are usually in May and through eary June (See above for Florida early Draws). No orders booked except for cash. When you receive your plants dip roots in water until they are fully revived (do not wet the tops). Plenty of water to the roots in planting means success. Price by Express, 1,000 to 2,000 \$2.00; 3,000 at \$1.85; 5,000 to 10,000 \$1.75 per M.

SWEET POTATO CUTTINGS—We ship these cuttings 12 to 14 inches long usually in June or July, both from Augusta and Florida, by express. Types: Pumpkin Yam, Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Cuttings usually make 25 bushels more per acre planted in June than draws, and just as big ones. For late potatoes, cuttings are best. Price, 1,000 to 2,000 at \$1.55 per thousand; 3,000 at \$1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.50 per thousand; 3,000 at \$1.65; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.50 per thousand; ash with order.

PUMPKIN.

Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill, 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving 2 or 3 in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot, Paris Green, on land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—The best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces 35c; pound \$1.00.



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. 4 ounces 20c; table or stock.

STRIPED CUSHAW--Skin striped with mottled green

bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor. This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubt-edly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use. We grew one in 1918 weighing 30 lbs. One ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25.

SEMINOLE PUMP-IN—Known well in orida. Hardy, wild SEMINOLE PUMPKIN—Known well in
Florida. Hardy, wildgrowing; grows on the
ground or up a tree—
the Seminole Indians in
Florida grow it on trees
and cut the stems from
off the fruit with their
rifle balls. The vines
take root at their joints
—one vine thus covering
a big space. My grower



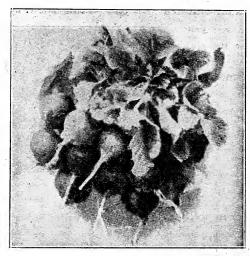
one vine thus covering a big space. My grower reports one vine spreading 50 feet, and making 134 pumpkins; from one acre he gathered 25 wagon loads. Average 2 pounds in weight: color light yellow to gray. Plant up to June 15th. Make fine human and hog and chicken food. Keeps sound for a year—and six months in the open field. Shell is hard: split with a hatchet. Bake like a potato, or remove and cook the inside matter and then serve on the half-shell. Plant in cornfields, or in the open, 10x10 ft., two seeds. Taste is between squash and pumpkin. Small seed. Price: 1 ounce 30c; 4 ounces \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

RADISHES.

Culture—Plant February 1st to May; August to October. Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 8 to 10 lbs. one acre, Many people cook the tops and roots together. For Succession, Radishes can be followed by pepper or tomato palnts about April 1st, and by lettuce in September. Plant radishes in Florida any time.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very

small top of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

HALF-LONG SCARLET RADISH—A half-long, fine radish, well known. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound



Long Scarlet Short Top.

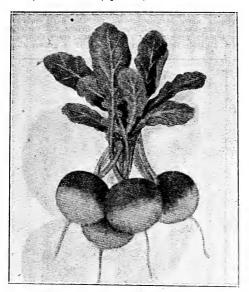
FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER-Best fall and winter variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.10.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bot-

tom and tip clear white and leaves small. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces 45c; pound \$1.20.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 10 pounds to acre

pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except summer. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet 5c; 4ounces 10c; pound 25c; 5 pounds at 20c per pound.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in gauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeplyworked soil in rows 18 inches energy and thingent 4 to 6.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeplyworked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market September to March 15th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grrows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.75.

SPINACH.

Culture—Plant January 15th to April; August to November. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills, 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. Less coarse than some other "greens"; largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market plant in August. Yields 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. Usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Germinates badly—takes 10 days. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting; germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

For Succession Spinach can be followed by bush squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (of the chenopodium family), also called New Giant. First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Totally unlike other spinach. Remains in edible condition 10 times longer than other spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five

times as wide and rises about three times to height as orspinach, thus affording 15 to 20 times the volume ble material. Its foliage is thick, juicy, and succudinary spinach, thu of edible material.



New Zealand Spinach.

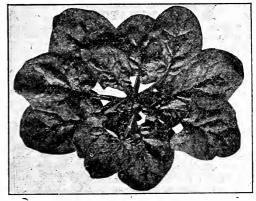
lent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. Can be cut through hottest summer months, when other spinach is cut through hottest summer months, when other spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, 1 ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All epicures announce this as being the choicest of all spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. Fine for canning. Best to soak seed, plant shallow March or April; will stay green till frost, continuously edible all the while, and will then reseed itself if allowed to do so. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50.

if allowed to do so. Price, packet 5c; 1 ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.50.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; ½ pound

without running to seed. Facket 3c; ounce 15c; \(\frac{1}{4} \) point 40c; pound \$1.00.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; \(\frac{1}{4} \) pound 40c; pound \$1.00.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

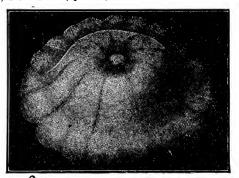
BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c; pound \$1.00.

SQUASH.

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, April to August, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill, Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, 1 ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through fall and winter.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush,

and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.



Mammoth White Bush.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescences. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Are also eaten in summer, being a better summer dish than White Bush. Make finest squash pies. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.50.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—A distinct variety; skin smooth; of a dark green or pale green in stripes. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Look like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Eggplant. Boiled like White Bush Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine summer squash. Plant up to August. A charming new squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 65c; pound \$2.00.

TOMATOES

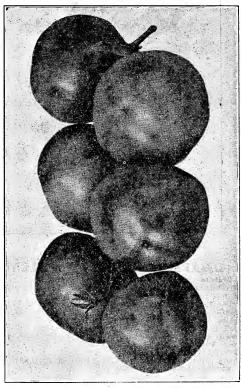
Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost, three feet apart. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake, or for a large acreage use the V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop, 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready 90 to 100 days. Market May 15th through October. The V trellis system: Run a row of stakes in "middles" and place a continuous rider on top of same, and from the rider run poles to base of tomato plants on either side, and cutting back laterals, train tomatoes to grow. This makes a convenient arbor of the middles of rows. Plant tomatoes in Florida September to January.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red; small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate.

and 72 to a crate.

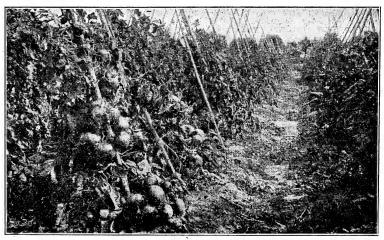
Absolutely the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Dalaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here three or four

years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from early June to August 15th from one plant. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$4.50. SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red)—The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the early market than any other tomato of all the large, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost ex-



Sparks' Earliana.

Sparks' Earliana. clusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, pink; no ridges. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.75.
WILLET'S GOLDEN PONDEROSA—A new delightful delicate flavored tomato. Should be grown by every one.



Huffman's Earliest.



Weighs often two pounds. Immense in size. Exquisite individual flavor unlike Red Tomatoes. Tender and delicious. When ripe cut in half and eat with a spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative table effect is made with a mixed dish of Red and of this Golden Yellow Tomato. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; 4 ounces \$1.25; pound \$4.50.

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00.

heavy cropper.



New Stone Tomato.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet 5c; ounce 30c; 4 ounces 80c;

beautiful fruit. pound \$2.50.

pound \$2.50.

PONDEROSA—Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. Packet 5c; ounce 45c; 4 ounces \$1.10; pound \$3.75.



Ponderosa Tomato.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin kin. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises. Packet 5c; ounce 40c; 4 ounces \$1.00; pound \$3.00.

TOMATO PLANTS—We can furnish, from April until June, f. o. b. growers in Florida or South Carolina coast, Earliana, Globe, Ponderosa, Stone. Also for August 1st delivery. 100 for \$1.00; 500 \$2.50; 1000 \$4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED.

Culture—Plant January to March; July, August, September, October. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts in July or August, September and October. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Ready in about 85 dasy. Market summer, fall and winter. Some sow 15 pounds of crimson clover and one pound of turnip seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze crimson through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American-grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern-grown types. One ounce for 100-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre. Plant turnips in Florida any time, fall and winter.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN-The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and hand-some. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 90c; pound \$2.60.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above

except that it is white all over.
pound \$2.60.
EARLY WHITE Packet 5c; 4 ounces 90c;

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH— (Flat strap-leaved) Exactly like Ear-Red or Purple Top, except that is pure white. One of the best for the of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

EARLY RED. or PURPLE T O P—

(Flat strap-leaved)

Flat white with

—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller.
Packet 5c; 4 ounces

65c; pound \$1.50. EARLY MAM-MOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—

Makes large globeshaped roots, white
with purple tops.
A big yielder; fine
for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite,
Planted at Augusta February 6th made fine turnip weighing 5 lbs. and over. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.50.

g 5 lbs, and over. radace of, reserved to the POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Extra large, round, bloom for table and stock: a big yielder. Packet 5c; white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

LARGE WHITE COWHORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.50.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK LARGE WHITE NORFOLK
GLOBE—Makes large, round white
roots, excellent for table or stock;
also quite largely used for winter
salad. An Augusta trucker who
had five acres of White Norfolk
Turnips was selling middle of last
November turnips that weighed five
toms—some of them bringing five and some of them 10c
each retail. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

GEFUSTIONE THENTE—Great English favorite. Is dark-

GREYSTONE TURNIP-Great English favorite. Is dark-

GREYSTONE TURNIP—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; ficsh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35. YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and 3 good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 60c; pound \$1.35.

-Seed grown in SEVEN-TOPS-SEVEN-TOPS—Seed grown in Georgia, (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

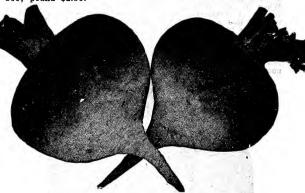
5c; 4 ounces 50c; pound \$1.25.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or
SOUTHERN PRIZE—Seed trade
supplied. Differing from SevenTops, which simply "tops," the
Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes
from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the
South. Not winter-killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other
turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and
tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white
turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and
branching as Seven-Tops. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 50c; pound
\$1,25. \$1,25.

Rutabaga or Swede.

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table stock. A large yielder

and good keeper; hardy and solid. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.50.



Improved Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA—The largest rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 80c; pound \$2.50.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 75c; pound \$2.00.

WATERMELONS

An important melon seed test was made for us by the South Carolina Experimental Station. This test showed that Augusta, Ga., grown seed produces melons 10 to 15 per cent larger than seed from Florida or Western melon seed; and that while Georgia seed made two large shipping melons to the vine. Florida and Western seed produced 5 small melons per vine. Georgia seed, too, produces sweeter melons. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma melon seed produce here often, yellow, hard, cankered centers in melons—centers that do not mature.

Watermelon Diseases-Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. For stem-end rot, rub with dry Bordeaux Mixture the freshly cut stem on the melon, as melons are being loaded on car. Get Farmer's Bulletin 821. See Insecticide page.
For Melon Aphis—Use Black Leaf 40.

See Insecticide page.

For Melon Aphis—Use Black Leaf 40.

WATSON—See Cut. Almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. The biggest Florida shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. The finest Watson grown this year were planted after oats and weighed 60 and 75 pounds here at Augusta. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all, Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of, the melons now shipped North are Watson. Western-grown seed are mixed with Kleckley and no good. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1917—thin, narrow melon with small ends. Buy our seed. We are the largest jobbers here of Augustagrown seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

"JUNE 10TH'—Known as Augusta Round White and

"JUNE 10TH" -Known as Augusta Round White and Sheep Nose." Mature here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best earliest home market-melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round. Color whitish. Melon 15 to 20 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here ex-clusively by all our market men for the earliest home mar-ket. Only listed by us. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF-A long, gray or greenish AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greenish white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Originated around Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends, No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.



Watson Watermelon.

NOTE-We know individual Georgia melon truckers who

NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3,000 to \$5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed, and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 25 cents a pound.

All melon seed listed below are grown about Augusta, Ga. Seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business Northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—8 to 10 melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 25c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida and West.

west.

Culture—Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant 6 seed to hill and thin out to two. Plant melons in Florida January and May. Watermelons sometimes grow 1½ pounds per day in June

hill and thin out to two. Plant melons in Florida January and May. Watermelons sometimes grow 1½ pounds per day in June.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet, and some 8x12 feet. The guano often used per acre is 200 ponds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate, and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-half of a car per acre, usually obtained. Ripen from June 15th to July 3d. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. We usually plant Spanish peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and June 15th to July, after grain.



GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—See Cut. Called, too, "Stripes" and "Gypsy." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most advertised of all melons. This seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which

original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3d. Ours are the highest type of seed. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25. type of seed. pound \$1.25.

FLORIDA FAVORITE--A prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skinfi light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

EXCEL MELON-Run 45 to 65 pounds. Melon is gravish; looks much like Sugar Loaf.
A heavy bearer; larger melon than Watson.
Seed are some black, some white. One serious
drawback is that the melon must not be picked when seemingly grown, but must stay on the vine growing and mellowing, for a week, or else meat is not sweet and crystalline; is often picked therefore, too green. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

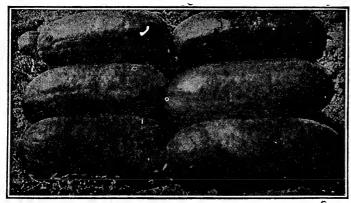
HALBERT'S HONEY—Oblong, but blunt, 20 to 30 ins. long, weighs 25 to 60 lbs. Color glossy deep green. Seed dusty white, brown tips. This is the great Texas Eating Melon. Thin rind. Sugary sweet flesh. Not a shipper. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round, like Eden, but longer; color dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Eden. Mr. J., with 30 years' experience as a grower and shipper, writes us: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at \$175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Watson, Kolb Gem and Eden are bringing maximum of \$150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fill a car 36 feet long, 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet 10c; 4 ounces have raised the 25c; pound 90c.

25c; pound 90c.

SPANISH MELON—The favorite watermelon in Spain, and might be tried out in a Home Experiment way. The Consul of U. S., Valencia, Spain, thinks highly of it. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

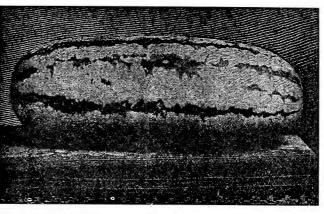
KLECKLEY SWEET—Melts in the mouth. No pulp left. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind Vines strong growing, prolific and numerous t othe vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply each year of seed is exhausted and the market is bare of seed before season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

within half an inch of the rind. Quality of the meat is rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. Ripens about July 3d; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. We have fine Georgia-grown seed. All Northwestern seed seem to be mixed some with citron seed and some with Watson. Prolific, 3 to 4 to the vine. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

ALABAMA SWEET--Shape, long to oblong, Excellent shipping melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green, marked with a still darker green mot-



Augusta Rattlesnake Melon.

Augusta Kattlesnake Melon.

tled stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, finegrained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

EDEN—Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. By shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. Planted in South Carolina largely. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICE BERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper: somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluishgreen rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed

what longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluishgreen rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3d. 800 to car. Packet 10c; ounze 25c; pound 90c.

THE JONES—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than the above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3d. A grower at Augusta, this season, grew Jones melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home markets, but they break in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other melons for rind preserving purposes and pickling. Packet 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market pur-

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c; nound 90c Florida. E pound 90c.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM-IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white-hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 25c! pound 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium-sized round melon which grows -Is about the

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—
A medium-sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and preserving. At Augusta these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, averaging 15 pounds to the melon. Some ran as high as 31 pounds. Need no cultivation whatever; and aside from their use for preserving and for sweet pickles, they are as fine for stock as is the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot. They are a most valuable farm crop. Hard, firm, white meat. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cut. Vines and culture

KANSAS STOCK MELON—See Cut. Vines and culture me as watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie same as watermelon.

Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the winter. Makes 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Cattle turned in on a field of same, say in October, will fatten on it without other food and

of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3d. Large, often 70 pounds. Rind tough. Packet 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

APPLE PIE MELON—½ pound per acre. Vine, fruit and culture quite similar to a watermelon, and are easily

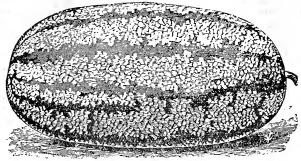


Kansas Stock Melon.

Kansas Stock Melon.

without water as long as the melons last. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest of sandy worn-out land, without a particle of cultivation except the mere planting. Parties here like it better than the Pumpkin, for the Pumpkin is not prolific, requires rich land, and they require storing away. Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon as chopped up, with intense avidity. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months in the store and cut it June 1st. and it was perfectly sound; it would have kept a year. Meat is a light yellow with a pleasant odor. Packet 10c; ounce 20c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 75c; pound \$1.25. Use ½ pound per acre.

CAROLINA BRADFOED—Known as Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section



Carolina Bradford Melon.

grown on any good soil. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits and one of the large size will make as many pies as ½ bushel apples. Flesh is white, solid throughout, and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so they can be used any time and any surplus can be fed to the livestock. It will pay to raise them for this alone, as they can be kept and fed all winter. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next summer. Packet 10c; ounce 25c; 4 ounces 50c; ½ pound 75c; pound \$1.25.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING

AND MEDICINAL USE.

Culture—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Packet 5c.

Packet 5c.

BENE (Sesame) — Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing five or six feet, and always looks fresh. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like cotton and cultivated. It is the till or gingeli of British India and largely eaten as a food, especially in sweet meats. The poor even eat it after the expressage of the oil. Packet 5c; 4 ounces 20c; pound 50c! 5 pounds 40c per pound. per pound.

CATNIP, or CATMINT—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring in drills 20 inches apart. Packet 5c.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Sow either in spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Packet 5c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Packet 5c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Packet 5c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Leaves largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Packet 5c. HOREHOUND—A perennial herb largely used in making cough syrup and lozenges. Packet 5c.

cough syrup and lozenges. Packet 5c.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water, or dried and used as a perfume for linens, etc., should be picked before it becomes dry. Packet 5c.

LEEK—The oblong bulk or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Packet 5c.

SAGE—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing sausages, being more extensively used for this purpose than any other herb. Packet 5c.

TANSY—For making bitters. Packet 5c.

THYME—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. Sow early in the spring. Packet 5c.

SPRING FLOWER SEED.

"Practical Gardening" —By Hunn & Bailey, Cornell University. Standard edition. The most complete book published on flower gardening, and quite complete on vegetable gardening. 250 pages. Let us mail you this book. table gardening. Price 65c postpaid.

OUR ESPECIALLY SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEED, ADAPTED TO THIS LATITUDE, WHICH HAVE PROVEN SUCCESSFUL AFTER CAREFUL TESTS:

AGERATUM-Blooms all the summer; 2 feet; annual. Packet 5c.

ALYSSUM—(Sweet Mad Wort)—Pretty for vases; little ants. Packet 5c.

ASTER VICTORIA--(Mixed.) The best Aster; 18 ins. Packet 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON-(Corn Flower.) Packet 5c. BALLOON VINE-(Love in a Puff.) Annual; climbing. Packet 5c.



CALENDULA—(Pot Marigold.) 1 foot. Packet 5c. CALIOPSIS—2 feet. Packet 5c. CAMPANULA—(Canterbury Bells.) Packet 5c. CAMPATUTT—(Iberis.) For edges; 1 foot. Packet 5c. CARNATION—1 to 2 feet. Packet 10c. COCKSCOMB—(Celosi.) Border plant and for pots.

Packet 10c. COSMOS-

COSMOS-4 to 6 feet. July till frost. Packet 5c. CHINA PINK, or INDIAN PINK-Double and showy.

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomoea Cyclamen.) Climber; star-shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet 5c. DAISY BELLIS—Very popular; makes beautiful borders.

10c.

Packet 10c.

DAISY SHASTA—Perennial, propagates by roots as well as seed. Flowers keep for two weeks; from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet tall. Very handsome. Packet 10c.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS—2 feet. Packet 5c.



DOLICHOS-(Hyacinth

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean.) Annual climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet 5c.
FORGET-ME-NOTS—(Myosotis.) Little border; perennial, 6 to 10 inches. Packet 10c.
FOUR O'CLOCK—(Or Marvel of Peru.) 2 feet. Packet 5c.
FOX GLOVE, or DIGITALIS
—Hardy: perennial. Packet 5c.

Hardy; perennial. Packet 5c. GAILLARDIA—Bouquets, or house decorations; 2 feet. Packet 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW-(Rubdeckia L. F. P.) Perennial; 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in ear-ly spring; also propagates by

Dianthus Pink. ly spring; also propagates by shoots. Packet seed 10c.

GOURDS—Mixed gourds. Packet 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—(Athea Rosea.) Majestic; hardy; peren-

nial. Packet 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—(Imopeoa Imperialis.)
Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Packet 5c.

LARKSPUR—Hardy, annual and showy. Packet 5c.

MARIGOLD—(Tagetes.) Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 Packet 5c feet.

MIGNONETTE-(Reseda.) Sow any time. Fragrant. Packet 5c

Packet 5c.

MOON FLOWER—(Ipomoea Grandiflora.) Climber, white flowers 5 to 6 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; pound \$1.25.

PERIWINKLE—(Vinca.) Summer garden, winter house, 2 feet; large pink and white. Packet 5c.

PETUNIA—Blooms early summer till frost. Effective, 1½ to 2 feet. Packet 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—(Flame Flower.) Brilliant summer flowering annual; 1 foot. Packet 5c.

PORTULACA—(Moss Rose.) For edging or rock work; thrives anywhere; 1½ feet. Packet 5c.



California Poppy.



POPPY-(California Single.) Desirable, wide color range,

POPPY—(California Single.) Desirable, wide color range, 2 to 3 feet. Packet 5c.
POPPY—(Extra Large Double.) All colors; usual growth 3 to 5 feet. Packet 5c.
PANSY—The world's favorite; perennial; sow August and September. Packet 10c.
RICINUS—(Castor Oil Bean.) Ornamental leaved; annual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet 5c.
SALVIA— SPLENDENS—(Flowering Sage.) Perennial; scarlet; 3 feet. Packet 10c.
SUNFLOWER-CHRYSANTHEMUM—Flower double; tall, 7 feet; large yellow flowers, look like Chrysanthemums, new. Packet 5c.
SUNFLOWER-BUSSIAN—8 to 10 ft. large. Pkt. 5c.

SUNFLOWER-RUSSIAN-8 to 10 ft, large. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET PEAS-(Willet's Special Mixed.) The very best

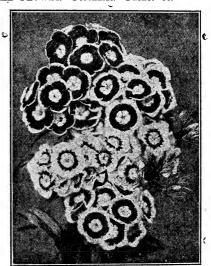
mixture possible to obtain. Packet 5c and 10c; 4 ounces 30c; pound \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS—
Straight varieties, which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. Emily Henderson (early white). Blanche Burpee (extra large white); Blanch Ferry (pink and white); Apple Blossom (bright blue and rink); Catherine Tracy (pink, light at edges); King Edward (scarlet); Captain of the Blues (bright blue and purple); Countess Randor (light blue and lavender); Hon. Mrs. Kenyon (primrose yellow); America (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas price at: Ounce 20c; 4 ounces 40c; pound \$1.25.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet 5c.
WALL FLOWER—Perennial. Packet SWEET

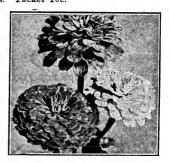


Sweet Peas.



Sweet William.

SWEET WILLIAM-(Dianthus, Barathus.) Hardy pe ennial. 1 foot. Packet 5c. WILD CUCUMBER VINE-The newest and best addition to climbers. Packet 10c.



Zinnia ZINNIA-(Double.) Resembles Dahlias. Packet 5c.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS.

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING. ELEPHANT EARS -(Caladium Esculentum.) Plant in early spring. 10c each; 1 early spring. dozen \$1.00.



Elephant Ears.

DAHLIASearly spring until middle of summer; all leading varieties, 15c each; 4 for 50c; 1 dozen \$1.25.

GLADIOLI-Plant early spring and summer. 4 for 20c; dozen for 50c; 50 for \$1.50.

CANNAS — Plant early spring and summer. All colors. Each 10c; dozen 75c

75c.
TUBE ROSES—Plant in early spring. 1 dozen 25c; 25 for 40c; 100, \$1.50.
For prices and description of all bulbs for fall planting, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, etc., see our Fall Catalog.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass forms a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in early, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fertilizers as listed below. Price, 1 pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 25 to 50 pounds 25c.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD.

CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH.

Takes place of liquid manure. Starts plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth, and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10c, postpaid.

TERPTITITED

FERTILIZERS.

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are specially r	ecomn	aended
for Flowers, Lawns, etc.		
Pulverized Sheep Manure	lbs.	\$3.00
Pulverized Sheep Manure 5-lb, cartons, each,	40c;	10-lb.
cartons, each, 65c.	. (
Pulpovized Cow Manue	1he	9.50

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS.

11771	AA TITO		TIO M 1	OT.
4-inch	5e		5-inch	7 c
6-inch	10c		7-inch	12c
8-inch			10-inch	35c
12-inch			14-inch	
each.	Dozen	lots	deduct	10%

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED.

Make 1919 the greatest of all Corn years! No man who makes an abundance of Corn, Oats, Wheat, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Hogs, will find himself at winter's time in any other than good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June plantings use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land in the year.

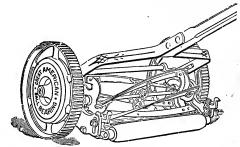
By the side of every corn stell plant in late spring or

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late spring, or early summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Beggar Weed—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under follow in fall, 1919, with grains and use no guano, save acid phosphate.

LAWN MOWERS.

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a lifetime, with a little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small cost and the machine be as good as new, while the cheaper mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in condition than to buy a new machine. Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches......\$ 5.50 Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8 inch wheel, 4 blades

z chiaj rianta z tath Bearing - o men wheel, 4 plades	
blades 16 inches	13.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing-10 1/2-inch wheel 5	
blades 15 inches	15.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing-10 1/2-inch wheel, 5	
blades 17 inches	16.50
Great American Ball Bearing-10 % inch wheel, 5	
blades, 15 inches	16.00
Great American Ball Bearing-10 1/2 inch wheel, 5	
blades 17 inches	18.00
Great American Ball Bearing-101/2-inch wheel, 5	20.00
blades 19 inches	20.00



Lawn Mowers.

Grass Catchers-15 inches	1.90
17 inches	2.00
19 inches	2.10
Pruning Shears-No. 1, each	.50
No. 4, each	.25
Rockdale Pruners, each	.75
Giant Grass Hooks, each	.50
Rubber Hose for Lawn Sprinkling-Best grade 34	-inch
in 25-foot langths at 15 cents a feet	

SPRAV NOZZLES AND SPRINKLERS

\$0,60
.25
1.25
1.15
1.35

OUR FRUIT INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Orchard fruits, small fruits, shrubs, ornamentals. We are agents here for wholesale growers of the following:
Orchard Fruits—Peaches, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Japanese Persimmons, etc.
Small Fruits—Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Grapes, etc.
Nuts—Pecans, Black Walnut, English Walnut, etc.
Ornamentals—Evergreens, Privets, Roses, Flowering Shrubs etc.

Shrubs etc.

TO COMMERCIAL ORCHARD MEN!

In 500 to 1,000 lots we can give you lowest prices—our grower being wholesale, and exclusively peaches.

NOTE!—This, above Fruit Industry Department has grown to be a large and interesting one to us, and a profitable one to our customers. Tell us your wants.

Our Seed Corn—We do not handle corn from higher latitudes—North or West—except where extreme earliness in the crop is desired. Our sales of varied types of corn are confined almost exclusively to tCorn that is Southern grown, and from the best localities brought to us in carload lots from the original growers. The danger sometimes of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn. Southern corn is never pulled until fully matured on the stalk, is far dryer and carries better eating and feeding qualities and should bring some premium over Western corn.

Quality of Willet's Corn Scad W.

Quality of Willet's Corn Seed.—We sell thousands of bushels of Corn Seed. We have better and finer seed than ever before offered. We have, besides, the finest electric



Cleauing machines for our grains. Many thousands sell "Corn for seed"; only the few sell "Corn Seed."

Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas and all grains in barns and warehouses—an insecticide, too, for weevil-infested cotton—Pound 60c; 5-pound can for \$2.50. For grain, pour directly into the mass in several places, allowing 15 pounds to each 1,000 bushels. Cover closely to confine the fumes. Called "high-life." One pound saves ½ ton of seed. For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. Use in tight closed corn crib, in keeping corn 1 pound to 70 bushels of corn. Explosive; keep fire and pipes away. Can't be shipped by mail—express only.

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the

mail—express only.

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels or more to the acre. Plant 5-foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida January and February. We waru farmers against planting seed coru taken from fodderpulled stalks—such seed may decrease next corn crop by 10 to 15 per cent. We warn the farmer, too, against fodder, pulling; it decreases quantity of corn in pounds, decreases chemical and feeding qualities, and causes 10 per cent of corn to rot. corn to rot.

EARLY DENT CORNS
—Our Early Dent Corns
are from the best habitats
for this corn. Dents are called Hundred-Day Corns. called Hundred-Day Corns. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Deuts. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time for feeding (or meal) 100 days from planting. The Dent Corns are not only used for Early, but also for Midsum. but also for Midsum-

ly, but also for Midsummer, plantings.

WILLET'S IMPROVED
GOLDEN DENT—The type
is better than we have
ever before offered, ears
are especially large, grains
large, wide, deep and of
deep, yellow color. The
most valuable Yellow Corn
today known Our ears today known. Our ear-liest field corn. Meal can be had from it about August 15th. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. We offer especially large stocks this year of Improved Yellow Dent Its earliness makes Corn. it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. The Dent

seen each year. The Dent Corn grains are a trifle Willet's Improved Golden Dent. softer than many other Corns. One quaet 30c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.



very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. One quart 30c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, \$3.90.

WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN

—New and listed only by We have produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six-Ear. The product is the best yellow corns in the South today, and the most prolific. Is a small ear Willet's Improved White Dent. corn, color of the richest



yellow, ears a little larger than Georgia Six-Ear; very similar to Marlboro. Very hard and prolific; very resistant to drought and almost weevilproof. Is very high in feed value. Grower claims will feed

Inger than any white variety. There has been a great demand for a number of years for mand for a number of years for a hard, yellow prolific corn. We think we have succeeded in producing this and now offer same to the trade. Have only a limited amount of this variety to offer. Price, 1 quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50; 2½ bushels at \$4.25 bushel.

GARRICK-A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers corn prizes. (South Carolina today

most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina than any other Corn. One grower in S. C. got 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher, of South Carolina, who won the South Carolina, who won the South Carolina premium, and Willet's Golden Beauty. was given a trip by U. S. Agricultural Department to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year; another grower in 7-foot rows and 12 inches to the row, made 65 bushels per acre, and another good crop as a subsidiary crop in between the rows. Two to five ears. Stands drought. Planted after cucumbers here this past year, 25 acres made 1,500- bushels. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Weskington, has been working for a number of rozer on se

—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, has been working for a number of years on a



Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn.

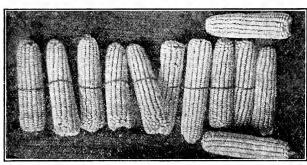
white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard resistant corn; this failed. Second, to get a thick, heavy long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils enter, and many other insects attack the corn. They have succeeded in this, aud it has proved a tremendous success against weevils. The corn (named above) now allows the growing of corn where weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible. This corn has a small ear, size of Marlboro; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. We have only about 500 bushels of this new weevil-proof corn to offer. A weevil-proof corn has long been wanted, especially for South Georgia and Florida.

An Augusta big corn grower says: "Not large stalks. Shucks long and cover ends. About three ears to stalk. Most prolific corn I ever raised." Shucks that extend beyond the tips of the ears and that close tightly about the silks are weevil-proof, both in field and storage. (All other corn before storing had better be shucked.) Price I quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50; 2½ bushels at \$4.25 per bushel.

bushel.

THOROUGHBRED BIG ROCKDALE CORN—Our grower has been breeding for eighteen years this corn out of big eared Shaw. He has now a big improvement over Shaw. It is among all the big-eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." Ears are about 12 inches long with large diameter. Grains white and big and fill out the extreme tip end (long shuck). Ears often 1½ pounds. Hardy, flinty grain. The ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or black lands of Southwest. Have seen one ear shell out one quart. Very prolific. An amazing corn. Price, 1 quart 25c; 1 peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel. WILLET'S IMPEROYED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We

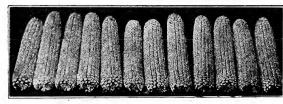
WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted field purposes, just finty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Pro-



Willet's Marlboro Corn.

lific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 ears to each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were made from Marlboro, and it has probably won many large premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cockes. Quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC CORN—New. Agricultural College at Athens for three years test in succession makes this corn to lead all. One of the prolific, many-cared corns. Runs two to three ears to stalk, and seemingly an improvement over all. Ready for milling ten days to two weeks before the Six-Ear corns. Has a larger stalk which grows off quicker and has a deeper root system and withstands drought better. Ears are 5 to 8 inches long, grains,



Whatley's Prolific Corn.

5-8-inch long, 3-8 inch wide, hardy, creamy white. Makes unsurpassed meal. Cob dark red. More prolific than Six-Ear corns. Grains are cream white, not flint; fine meal. Augusta truckers, beginning its marketing about August 5th for roasting ears, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Good root; shells easily. We average 65 bushels. A great Augusta favorite. Made Augusta, 1918, 75 bushels per acre, averaged 3 ears to stalk. Ears bigger than Six-Ear Corn. Price, quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90.

MOSBY PROLIFIC CORN—Adapted to all soils. Early. Favorite in Miss. and Ala. One to 2 big ears—8½ to 9 inches, 14 to 16 rows. Weight ear about 14 oz. Small cob. Shelling perfect. A refined corn, making a maximum of grain with minimum of waste growth. Kernels white. Wedged shape, with creased cap. Price, 1 quart 25c! peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 bushel. WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the

past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we have ever listed. Quite a number of

growers call it poor land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever tried. Extra deep, long grains; medium sized ear, very small red cob. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on ten acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. Stood highest test at Georgia Experimental Station. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—This corn is sold elsewhere under numerous names. Average length of ear 7 inches. In one lot, 20 acres, in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. Twenty acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears filled to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corn. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bush

corn. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—One of the largest eared corns grown. Ears average from 9 to 12 inches long, the to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm-resistant owing to its large rooting. Heavy in foliage, with generally two good ears. One of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart 25c; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$4.00 per bushel.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil, and in the swamp. Almost drought-resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil where other corns made 10. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orange-burg and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina—cilled, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties in South Carolina—called, though, sometimes and a durance of this corn was made without guano. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

HICKORY KING—A popular and productive white corn, genecially for hieb land.

corn was made without guano. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

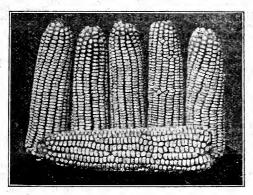
HICKORY KING—A popular and productive white corn, especially for high land. It produces on good soil three or four averaged sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large sized grain will cover the end of it. The biggest grains and the smallest cob of all corns. Matures in 115 to 125 days. Fine cornmeal corn. One Augusta farmer claims the past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia, Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.10; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.90 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. It has been known to produce 142 bushels per acre. Often grows here 15 feet. Big white ears. A tall remarkable silo corn; largely exported to Germany. Yields heavily of corn, too. One quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; sack, 2½ bushels, at \$3.75 per bushel.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN—Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour grinding, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn" its dough does not rise like

wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder, The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the graingrain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, quart 45c; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown, see cut.)—We sell only the tall, not the dwarf—the dwarf being a mixed corn. Grains silvery white and soft. Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late, nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. You can have roasting ears September till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green



Mexican June Corn.

forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June Corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after settling, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 16-tons silage per acre. Cultivated three times. Gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes perfectly green middle of November. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. Never pull the fodder. The cob is sappy; let it remain on the corn stalk until December. A safer corn planted after spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand drought. Made good hard corn here this year planted July 30th. Quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25; sack, 2½ bushels, \$4.00 per bushel.

POP CORN.

POP CORN.

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to t50 lbs. at 18c; 1100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet 5c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

PCP CORN FCRAGE—Pop corn is usually thought of as only a "popping" proposition, but it is, however, one of the best combination spring forages known. Earlier than other corns for forage, and is usually planted in three or four-foot rows, about six inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown, and has an abundance of ears of corn in the milk. It is marvelous to know the amount of forage that such a field planted in pop corn will make. Can plant up to July 4th. Stools heavily. The grain, corn and fodder make a perfect ration. Plant one peck to ½ bushel per acre.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED—Mix one-fourth pop corn and three-fourths peas. The best and cheapest hay. Plant with pea planter. Gather when the corn is in the ear. Makes balanced ration. Cures more easily than peas with sorghum. Get prices.

BROOM CORN—Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. A tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving six inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years. Price, one pound, 25c; 10 pounds at 20c; 100 pounds at 18c per pound.

High-Bred Cotton Seed

The Leading Early Types of Cotton Grown in the South Today and Description of Each

Ask for Carload Wholesale Prices.

IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS.

WILLET'S EARLY COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES.

(Free of Boll Weevil.)

FUMIGATED COTTON SEED—As an extra precaution against boll weevil, and to make it absolutely safe, we are fumigating in the most approved and scientific manner, each sack of cotton seed as sent out by us into all non-infected territory. Each bag will carry the tag from our Ga. Entomological Department, showing said fumigation.

Ga. Entomological Department, showing said fumigation.

HIGH SPEING PRICES—Prices for oil mill seed in the South having been fixed by the Government there is no incentive for the farmer to hold his seed as a speculative matter. It is to be feared that this will leave no Planting Cotton Seeds for Spring planting! Buy of us, then, your Planting Cotton Seed, now! "High prices of seed, too, will bring great temptation to sellers to send out for planting seed ordinary mill seed.

THE BOLL WEEVIL MAN'S safety is in the planting only of 90 and 100-day Cotton, car lots (wire for price), and less, without which cotton lint would fetch today 50 cents a pound, and the world would be half naked! We are largest shippers—export and home use—of varied type cotton seeds in the United States. We list 25 types.

We are responsible, skilled, scientific cotton seed experts of 25 years' experience, and are not the usual and now so common, commercial cotton planting seed shippers. We are well known in Boll Weevil areas and by the varied

foreign governments now growing cotton.

"doubly attested"—the grower's and ours.

QUALITY OF CUR COTTON SEEDS—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever. Our Planting Seed come almost exclusively from the States of S. C. and N. C., from the finest Cotton Specialists and Cotton Planting originators in the South. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island 42 pounds; 1,000 bushels to the car; at the same points 1,200 bushels constitute a car. Wire for car lots delivered f. o. b. you sankad

Sacked.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4-foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on

erage land,
AN OUTRAGE, AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars AN OUTRAGE, AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cottonseed" have been sold in the past in the boll weevil districts by shippers who have used miscellaneous scrub stock bought from the oil mills. We also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers' seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers and shippers.

Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Perfection Early Cotton, Kings, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double-Jointed, Money-Maker, Covington-Toole, Council Toole, Bates, Sawyer.

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Express, Willet's Ideal Big Boll, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, Mexican Big Boll, Long Shank

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Webber 49, Durango 1 1-4, Webber 82 1 1-4, Hartsville No. 11 1 1-4, Express 1 1-8, Dix-Afifi Wilt-Resistant 1 1-4, Keenan 1 1-4-

WILT-RESISTANTS—Dix-Affi 1 1-4, Lewis No. 63 7-8-inch, Council Toole 7-8-inch, Covington-Toole 7-8-inch.

BOLL WEEVIL NOTES—Plant above cottons early.
Plant only cottons that set fruit early and rapidly and

mature them quickly.

Write Clemson Agl. College, Clemson, S. C., for Prep. Bulletin 164, Mexican Boll Weevil and Regulations. Boll weevils prevented the production of about 2,000,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds gross weight and \$70,000 tons of cotton seed in 1916.

COTTON DISEASES—For "Red Spider"—lime sulphur or potassium sulphid; for "Mexican Boll Weevil"—calcium arsenate. See Insecticide page.

COTTON SEED TESTING—A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 or 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows 3 1/4 to 4 feet apart. Chop out



Small, Medium and Big Boll.

when cotton is up, spacing in rows 14 to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Some plant 18 inches in drill, 2 to hill. The 'close spacing' plan is now largely used for early cottons in single stalk, 8 to 12 inches in row—hedge row fashion. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season. Give wide spacing to long staples.

SYNONYMS—There are perhaps 25 cotton types standard (see this catalog). These cottons sail around in agricultural journals and elsewhere under thousands of names. Beware of synonyms or the alias. It is always a deception, and most often a fraud,

"CAROLINA COTTON GRADER"—Eliminate in cotton seed all black and runty and lightweight seeds—thus

"CAROLINA COTTON GRADER"—Eliminate in cotton seed all black and runty and lightweight seeds—thus increasing the cotton crop about 10 per cent, and giving, too, next year, a much higher grade of seed. It will pay even the one-horse farmer tot buy one of these \$50.00 machines. Hand Power. Good for big and little seed. We know them all; this the only practical and perfect Hand Cotton Seed Grader on the market. We are local agents and make large sales of them. Price \$50.00.

Medium Size Bolls, Short Staple.

Medium Size Bolls, Short Staple.

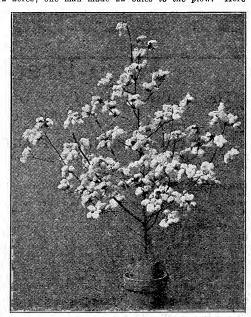
WILLET'S SPECIAL "EXPRESS COTTON"—(Lint, 1 1-8 to 1 3-16.) New. A most valuable Anti-Boll Weevil cotton. Bred by government. The two Miss. Exp. Stations report first pickings of Express 400 pounds more than any other cotton, and that it is the best cotton in Miss. Delta and boll weevil lands. Ira W. Williams, government expert in cotton breeding, writes that Express Cotton is earlier than Kings or Simpkins. Felix Williams, employed by Ga. Com. of Agl., writes that Express yields as much seed as the very best. The lint is 1 1-8 to 1 3-16 (and in Miss. 1 ¼), which gives it 3c to 4c a pound premium. Bolls are fairly large. Gives us extra earliness, productivity and lint length, and with some anthracnose resistant qualities, Express is a triumph in cotton breeding. A state college experiment made at Waynesboro, Ga., 1915, showed Express to be the earliest of 9 cottons as tried out; and

from one acre first pickings made on September 7th, and made in 4-foot rows, a 400-pound bale of lint was made. First pickings, 1917, Waynesboro test, 1,404 lbs. Total two pickings, 1,914 lbs. G. P. K., Ga., says: "The best of all boll weevil cotton. Earlier than King's; in boll weevil lands it is the 'obligatory' cotton to grow. While it turns out less at the gin—about 31 per cent—yet I get an extra early crop, and get a premium for my lint." Express sold Augusta Oct. 15, 1917, 5c premium. Near Augusta, M. P., who planted 1917 20 acres, got 1½ bales per acre, first picking 1,200 lbs. cotton in seed, and 800 lbs. second picking per acre. The demand, 1919, will be immense. Other "90-day" cottons make their crop all at once and then stop, while Express keeps on making. The plant is of good size and well-rounded and shapely and magnificently fruited. The finest cotton field in Augusta suburbs in 1918 was a 50-acre field of Express. Seed fairly large and most prolific cotton known. Miss. Exp. Sta says earliest and most prolific cotton. One party, 1918, near Augusta, made 68 bales Express on 58 acres. Price: One bushels \$2.50.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple.)—Early:

bushel \$3.00; 5 bushels \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple.)—Early; for boll weevil lands. Of King's type; low bush; shapely. Hybrid of King's and Peterkin; originated at Augusta, A few days later than King's; but is taller, more prolific, more limby, lint longer, bigger bolled than King's. In Georgia \$1.96 is picked by September 7th. Can-plant two stalks to hill, 18 inches in row. Gins 40 to 42%. Bolls weigh 87 to pound. Height 3.63 feet. Small seed. Recommended and distributed in boll weevil sections by the United States government. So prolific is it that it is the best-known cotton today in the South! For ten years tremendous shipments have gone into the Southwest. We have a fine list of experienced So. Car. growers. Three-fourths of Augusta territory use Toole. One Louisiana grower, made 1,001 bales on 1,000 acres. Willet's Toole, in many cases, made 114 bales to the acre this year. A variety test Ga. Entomological Dept., Waynesboro, Ga., as made 1917, gave Toole first picking September 7th on one acre was 1,030 lbs.; second picking 795 lbs.; and the total two pickings 1,875 lbs., with a fair picking not enumerated for the third picking. Comparatively out of nine cottons as tested, Toole stood second in the summary of the first and second pickings. The Toole we have is almost absolutely inmune to anthracnose and boll rot. The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority on early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King's being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific small boll cotton for the South. Planted June 10th, Augusta, made 20 bales on 12 acres; one man made 22 bales to the plow. Here at



Toole Cotton.

Augusta, 107 bales of Toole have been made on 100 acres. At test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; also at Ga. Experimental Station. At South Carolina Experimental Station, three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for



planting after Irish potatoes. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins ou. a bale 505 to 510 pounds. Alabama Experimental Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly and hurries for a full top crop. Stalk, beautifully shaped, the cut is from ordinary field; shows over 100 bolls. We have a photograph showing 32 open bolls on one limb—seven bolls being in one solid cluster.

We have furnished a large number of carloads of Toole

We have furnished a large number of carloads of Toole cotton seed through the various United States Agricultural demonstrators in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. Price: One bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.25; 100 bushels at \$2.15. Get prices delivered in car lots. ered in car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KINGS—(Short Staple, 7.8-in.)
—Syn., ''Sugar Loaf'')—Small stalk, spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta June 20th, past season made bale per acre. There are all kinds of King's cotton seed sold up in North Carolina and the poor kinds are not worth 25 per cent of the good kind.

The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cotton, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King's being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make 1 pound cotton seed. About 38% pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. Carolina growers report 82 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks.

An Augusta party for many years from middle June plantings has gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land. without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. Boll is medium; seed very small and green-like. Sometimes makes fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats, beardless barley, and Irish potatoes. Wherever a short growing season is necessary, King's is above all others. The salvation of all boll weevil lands. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become through



Willet's Special King Cotton.

Boll weevil states should come here their cycles numerous. Boll weevil states should come here every year for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested, seed. The old name of this cotton was "Sugar Loaf," named on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent of blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crops we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, have bred this cotton so as to now show often 75 to 80 per cent blooms with red spots, Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.35; 100 bushels at \$2.25. Get delivered prices on car lots. their cycles numerous. car lots.

WILLET'S "PERFECTION" EARLY COTTON—(Short aple.) New, only listed by us. Bred by one of the most lentific growers in Augusta territory. Was bred from Staple.) scientific growers in Augusta territory.



Perfection Cotton.

Perfection Cotton.

Toole; and for six years the breeder has been selecting his seed for earliness, productiveness and a larger size boll. We can say this is one of the most prolific early medium boll cottons we have ever seen. Each year there is, in early anti-boll weevil cottons, a betterment and an evolution. This year it is "Willet's Perfection Early." Seed are the prettiest, most uniform and homogeneous known. Its points of superiority are: It is practically as early as King's, one of the most prolific, larger boll than Toole, less costly to pick than Toole, better lint and smaller seed—all strong, advantageous points. We predict for it a wide circulation. Our grower is the originator. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had, and we advise every one to try a small amount. Our grower last year got le a pound premium for Perfection lint, and actually made a 500-pound bale from 1,100 pounds cotton-in-the-seed. Bushel at \$3.00 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2,60; 100 bushels at \$2.40. bushels at \$2.40.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—
(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. A selection from King's cotton. Resembles King's very much in growth and shape. Equally as early. Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being ten days earlier than King's and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue, and is unjust to buyers. King's and Simpkins open at same time time.

A grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields well at the gin. One grower in Louisiana who planted 1,200 acres in it in a completely infested boll weevil district is reported to have made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The N. Car. Exp. Sta. writes us that Simpkins and King's cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Exp. Sta. tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.35; 100 bushels at \$2.25. Get delivered prices on

willer's special Hite's prolific—(Short Staple.) An Augusta origination. A most prolific cotton, also early, probably week later than King's. Easy to pick; good lint and staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of dwarf nature, an open growth with distinctive forked leaf, thus admitting the sunshine. Long tap root, resists drought. Three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out, other limbs all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If proper space is given usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 41 per cent of lint. While not entirely double-jointed cotton, you will

find several limbs on each single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14-inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Hite's Prolific Cotton should produce 1½ bales per acre. Well suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than a test at the Ala. Exp. Sta. at Auburn. Out of 29 varieties and strains

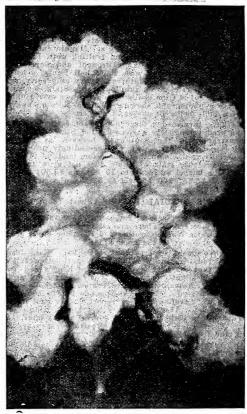


Hite's Prolific Cotton.

of cotton, Hite's led them all. It was the most productive variety, making net \$5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and \$33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. Out of a So. Car. test of 27 varieties, Hite's cotton was more immune to the red spider than other varieties—being open growth and admitting the sunlight. Some of our Southwest Georgia Hite growers report in numerous cases more than 350 bolls per stalk of cotton and report out-turn to be so large that picking is the one and only consideration. Price: One bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.25; 100 bushels at \$2.15. Get delivered prices on car lots.

bushels at \$2.15. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLEJOINTED—(Short Staple.) Very early; for boll weevil
lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural
Department says: "A strain of King; seeds very small,
green or brown gray; flowers often have red spots; 100
bolls to the pound; lint 13-16-inch." Bolls medium; limbs
under and close to the ground. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in
1905, 12 bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very
early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close
kin to King. The originator writes: "I have averaged
three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have made two
bolls where one has been growing before; the limbs grow
in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by
side on limb." There is not so large a percentage of red
spot in the white bloom as obtained in King's cotton. It
often has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf as is
King's. This cotton close kin to and is practically what
King's or Simpkins is. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10
bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.35; 100 bushels
at \$2.25. Get delivered prices on larger amounts.



Broadwell Double-Jointed Cotton.

WEBBER 49—A medium boll long staple cotton, which is as early as King's or Simpkins. The staple is 1 1-4; it is our latest triumph in cotton breeding. This is the only "90-day"—and as early as King—11-4-inch long staple upland cotton. See full description under early long staple cottons. Price: One bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple.) For Boll Weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." Seed small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. Not a heavy foliage maker. About one week later than King. Can be planted close. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and warm Mississippi bottoms and other maist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel at 2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.25; 100 bus. at \$2.15. Get delivered prices car lots.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—
(Short Staple.)—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields about 42 per cent of lint at the gin. These seed are possibly our smallest cotton seed. Exceedingly homogeneous; look all alike, with rarely a black seed. It is very similar in out-turn to Toole cotton. Some people erroneously call it ''50 to 50.'' It is of the Peterkin type. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the writer's possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. One bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.25; 100 bushels at \$2.15.

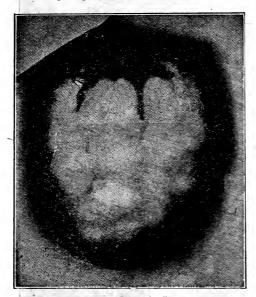
SAWYER COTTON—This cotton came out of a Toole field. The boll, however, is larger than Toole. About as early or a trifle earlier than Cleveland. Carries a smaller stalk than Cleveland and a trifle larger percentage of outturn at the gin. It has only a small amount of foliage. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 Dushels \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels \$2,35; 100 bushels \$2.25.





The Earliest Big Boll Varieties. LENGTH OF LINT 1 TO 1-16 INCH.

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH—BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. Largely storm proof. Largely immune to anthracnose. Originated in Texas. More largely used in Texas than any other big boll cotton—and Texas uses principally the big boll cottons—because they

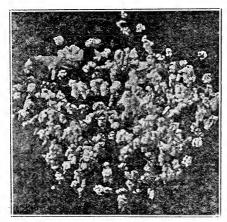


Mebane Triumph Cotton.

are more easily picked. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk, Bolls are large, mostly five-lock. Produces large, well-developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots. See cut.

HALF AND HALF, or "FIFTY-FIFTY"—A largely advertised cotton; was bred out of the old-time Cooks cot-



Half and Half Cotton.

Exceedingly prolific; high percentage at the gin. Great favorite with a large number of co Boll is medium; early, lint about 7-8-inch. cotton growers.

This cotton is about as early as Cleveland and is really one of our most prolific cottons. Its very high percentage at the gin has given it its name of Half-and-Half. We have good stock. Price.. Cne bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.50; 25 to 50 bushels 2.25; 100 bushels \$2.15.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands; lint 1 to 1 1-16 in. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm-resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas, Frice: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.55. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

POULNOT BIG BOLL—In Northeast Georgia this is one of the principal cottons as grown, and it has there an immense sale. The boll is the size of Cleveland, and it is as early as Cleveland. It carries an extra strong staple of 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Adapted to boll weevil lands. It is exceedingly prolific. The largest planter in this county who grew nothing else this year, averaged 1½ bales to the acre. The plant has rather a large stalk. A field of it is an exceedingly pretty sight. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.35; 100 bushels \$2.25. \$2.25.

WILLET'S IDEAL BIG BOLL—(Extra early short staple.) The originator has been crossing and selecting for earliness the Ideal Big Boll varieties for a number of years. It is a hybrid of Cleveland and Poulnot, crossed with the earliest varieties. After his cross was made, this cotton was selected for earliness and prolificness for seven years before being placed on the market. This hybrid is of the Cleveland type and quality. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had. It has little foliage. It grows straight up. It has the same big boll as Cleveland, and the same lint—1 1-16 inches. This is more of a cluster cotton than the Cleveland, and can be planted closer together. See big cut on front outside cover. Price: One bushel \$3.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.50. Get special prices on larger amounts.

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND RIG BOLL. (Short

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fiber, which measures from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. No other cotton has same Experimental Station records, standing practically first, with them. Three-fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 5th. Earliest among the big bolls. A picker can gather 100 pounds of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Pickers are refusing to pick small boll cottons. More Cleveland was therefore sown in 1918 than any other cotton, and the amount will be still increased in 1919—thus making it the most popular of all cottons. Seed are light, though large. Kernels fit loosely.

The United States Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five-locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray; origin, Mississippi."

Large boll, 55 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is largely desired above them all, in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton; 1,300 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom land. One of the best varieties for all parts of the South, whether the boll weevil be present

An Experiment Station says: "Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; 50 bolls to the pound; lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16-inch. Largely free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500-pound bale. Seed are medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons." One Augusta cotton factor who sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton found that 60 per cent of it ran to 1 1-16-inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland should incirct that there has revenue a premium for the extra length to 1.1-16-inch lint length. The growers of Cleveland should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. South Carolina mills pay a premium for Cleveland. Cleveland, in 120 days, is half picked out. The two well known types of Cleveland are Reddings and Wannamaker. Order of us, either type that you may wish. While a cotton stalk will show more bolls of a medium size, and thus a field of it will appear more prolific than where the bolls run 55 to the pound, yet the field of big bolls will be easier to pick and the field may show in the end a larger field out-turn. Georgia Entomological Department, at Wavnesboro, Ga., in experiment, picked out 1,120 pounds Waynesboro, Ga., in experiment, picked out 1,120 pounds of Cleveland from one acre first pickings made September

7th; total from two pickings 1,740 pounds. See cut. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.35; 100 bushels at \$2.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

LONG SHANK, or SHANK-HIGH—A favorite in North Georgia; and used in South Georgia in weevil lands in 1918. Tall stalks, big boll, short limbs, very few limbs and very few leaves and foliage. Productive. Makes rapidly. In the fall the stalk seems to turn to cotton which all opens and which never seems to catch the frost. Plant only in three foot rows, 10 inches in the row. Same earliness and easy picking as in Cleveland. Carries a long shank, for it does not limb until it gets to be 12 to 15 inches high and, therefore, can be plowed within five days after coming up. Resembles somewhat in growth the Old Jackson Limbless. Price: 1 bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.50; 100 bushels \$2.40. See Cut following page.

MEXICAN _BIG _BOLL—In large use in South Carolina and in Oklahoma. About as early as Cleveland, but carries a trifle better staple and frequently sold as 1 1.8 lint, Seed are white and very large. Large stalks, but limbs cluster and grow close together. Price: One bushel \$2.85; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.60; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.35; 100 bushels \$2.25.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt-Infested

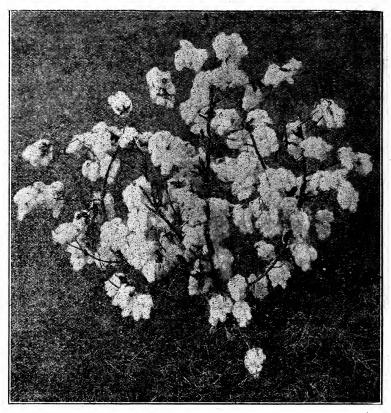
NOTE—In fields infested by Wilt, plant no cotton except wilt-resistant types. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 80 per cent of the crop. Wilt is a soil fungus that through the root ducts gets up into the plant's sap ducts, and growing, fills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water: the plant slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy

growing, fills these ducts and prevents plant from getting water; the plant slowly wilts and dies. No other remedy here except a wilt-resistant cotton. Wilt lands are increasing by 10 per cent each year in the country and causing a loss often of 50 per cent of crop. Black root, or Root Knot, is a different disease, and caused by microscopical eel worms in the soil that attack cotton and a large number of other plants. The only remedy here is to plant land two years in velvet beans or Iron or Brabham cow peas in summer and follow with grains in the fall.

COUNCIL TOOLE—Anti-Wilt. In order to improve the old style Covington-Toole as an anti-wilt, our Ga. Ent. Dept. has for the past three or four years been making selections and has been breeding a cotton that is the more wilt-resistant and also more prolific. Council Toole has been put on the market by them as being the best Toole type wilt-resistant cotton. This cotton is like Toole in every respect except that it has been bred into absolute wilt-resistance. Our grower grows about 6,000 bushels and gets the finest results and has been growing it under the supervision of the Ent. Dept. of this state. Our grower with Council Toole made one bale to the acre on over 200 acres and on wilt land that had showed in loss nearly 50 per cent the year before. Price: Cne bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.50; 100 bushels at \$2.40.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT-RESISTANT—
(Short Staple.) Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A.
Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. Late,
not adapted to boll weevil land. This is a medium size
plant, and is now very prolific. Bolls small to medium,
about 85 to make a pound of seed cotton. Staple length
7-8 to 15-16 and strong; per cent of lint, 38 to 40... One
bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels
at \$2.50; 100 bushels at \$2.40. Get delivered prices on
car lots.

DIX-AFIFI—Early; long staple. Wilt proof. Bred by Ga. Ent. Dept., being a cross of Dixie Wilt Cotton and Egyptian Cotton. Has a lint of 1 1-4 inch, carrying a premium of 10c per pound. At Waynesboro, Ga., a test



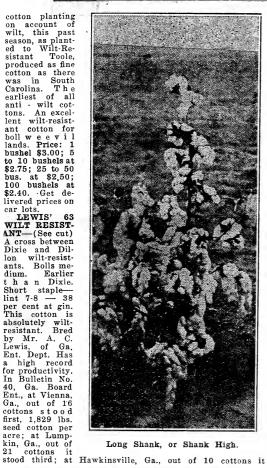
Cleveland Cotton.

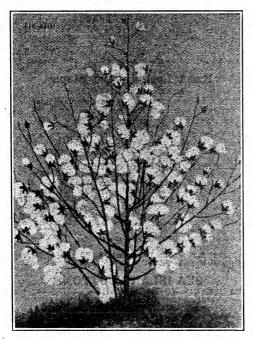
was made by the Ga. Ent. Dept, 1916, and Dix Afifi. gave September first picking 1,110 pounds; second picking, October 10th, 570 pounds; total two pickings, 1,680 pounds per acre. This same test, 1917, at Waynesboro, gave 1,394 pounds seed cotton first picking. In a letter to a man in the weevil territory, Mr. E. L. Worsham, State Entomologist, wrote: "Probably there is no better cotton for you in your section than Dix-Afifi. It is very resistant to wilt and root knot, and fruits as early as King.' This statement of Mr. Worsham that the cetton is early, and as early as King, and the result of September 10th first picking at Waynesboro being 1,110 plunds, shows a remarkable earliness for this cotton. This cotton, therefore, carries earliness, wilt-resistance, and premium in the matter of lint. N. C. H. says: "I lost 50 per cent of cotton crop through wilt. With Dix-Afifi I do not find three dead stalks on plantation." It is one week later than Express. Seed are small—some white, some black (Egyptian). It is absolutely resistant to wilt and carries a certain superiority over all other anti-wilt cottons. For the grower who wants an early anti-wilt boll weevil cotton and also a long staple premium lint cotton, there is no other cott n for him to buy except Dix-Afifi. It is just as productive, too, as the short staple cottons. It is one of the most remarkable cottons that has been developed in recent years. Seed in great demand and scarce. Price: Cne bus el \$3.10; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.85; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50. See Cut on following page.

COVINGTON-TOCLE WILT-RESISTANT—Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta territory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity this Wilt-Resistant Toole is a most valuable addition to the cotton world. One lot of 125 acres near Augusta that had been abandoned for

cotton planting on account of wilt, this past season, as planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole, produced as fine produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. The earliest of all anti wilt cottons. An excellent wilt resistant cotton for boll we e vil lands. Price: 1 bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at busnel \$3.00; b to 10 busnels at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bus. at \$2,50; 100 busnels at \$2.40. Get de-livered prices on car lots.

MILT RESIST-ANT—(See cut) A cross between Dixie and Dil-lon wilt-resist-ants. Bolls me-dium. Earlier dium. Earlier t h a n Dixie. Short staple—
lint 7-8 — 38
per cent at gin.
This cotton is This cotton is absolutely wilt-resistant. Bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Ga. Ent. Dept. Has a high record for productivity. In Bulletin No. 40 Ga. Board 40, Ga. Board Ent., at Vienna, Ga., out of 16 cottons stood first, 1,829 lbs. seed cotton per





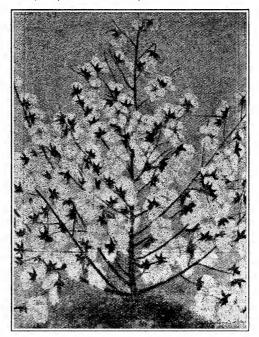
Stalk of Dix-Afifi Cotton.

stood first. All these tests made on wilt lands. First pickings, Waynesboro, 1917 test, 1,394 pounds; total pickings 2,038 pounds. Our grower made one bale to the acre on 250 acres Lewis' 63 on wilt land where cotton had died 25 to 50 per cent the year previous. For a short



Stalk of Council-Toole Cotton.

staple, productive and fairly early, absolutely wilt-resistant cotton, Lewis' 63 probably stands at the head. Price: One bushel \$3.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.75; 25 to 50 bushels at \$2.50; 100 bushels at \$2.40.



Lewis' 63 Wilt-Resistant.

Extra Early Long Staples—Big Boll (13-16 to 11-4-inch Staple).

NOTE—The only Long Staples possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1 1-4-inch; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved



some years ago by U. S. Gov. by crossing Egyptian and Am. big bolls. Fetch today about 10 cents premium. In good demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-In good demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. As grown in South Atlantic States, they are equal to Mississippi Delta types and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bills. Long staple cottons are in good demand and carry a high premium. There is an increasing demand for all staple cottons. The early new big boll early staple cottons, are not related to Allens, Floradora, etc., 1½-in. cottons, which are late and can't be raised in boll weevil lands.

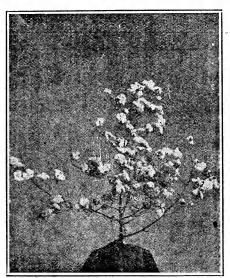
cottons, which are the lands.

On Oct. 20, 1918, market price of staples were as follows in Savannah: 1 3-16 36c; 1 1-4 37c; 1 3-8 39c; 1 1-2 42c; and Sea Island 68c.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "EXPRESS COTTON"—(Lint 1 1-8 to 1 3-16.) New. Bred by government. This cotton is listed a few pages back under very early cottons. It should be listed here also amongst the extra long staples, and the corries extra staple and brings a premium. See de-

is listed a few pages back under very early cottons. It should be listed here also amongst the extra long staples, as it carries extra staple and brings a premium. See description and price a few pages back.

DIX-AFTFI 1½-INCH—(See Cut.) Very early, good for boll weevil lands, 1½-inch staple Egyptian equivalent, bringing 10c a pound premium, prolific and fairly early, and our best wilt-resistant cotton. See a few pages back for description and prices under "Wilt-Resistant Cottons." WEBBLR 49—Originator says: "Earliest of all long staple cottons. Length 1 1-4 to 1 5-16. Practically as early as any short staple. Good yielder. Universal report is Webber 49 is the best staple cotton ever produced for bill weevil conditi ns. Since 1911 we have selected and improved this strain, until now it has proved by actual test to be the superior of any staple cotton yet produced in the combination of earliness and character of staple." Small stalk, identical in looks with King's. Cut shows average stalk, three feet high; pyramid shape; exceedingly shy of foliage—practically none. Very early, earlier than Toole's or Cleveland. 75 per cent of it this year was open in August; medium boll; thirds itself at the gin. It bolls along the stem clean up to the top. Opens synchronously and not through a long period. The object of the breeding of this cotton was to get a long staple



Webber 49 Cotton

cotton that was as early as King's." Price: One bushel \$3,10; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.85; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50.

DURANGO 1½-INCH—U. S. Government says: "Durango is a newly acclimated Mexican variety, bred at first in Texas, but now proving to be adapted to a wide range of conditions in other states. Durango is distinctively earlier than Webber 11-4-inch or Columbia 11-4, and has given better results than other long staple varieties in the irrigated sections of the Southwest, and in the upland districts of the Southeast. The principal Long Staple Cotton as used in Mexico. Very early—one-third of it picked out at Augusta in August. Big boll, easy to pick, and has been grown in immense amounts about Augusta during the past two years, Augusta grower says: "Earlier than Cleveland, one week to 10 days." J. C. L., Augusta, says: "Great success for two years with Durango and averaging one bale to acre." J. B. W. says: "Have

never seen cotton fruit so and make so fine a crop." W. B., Ga., says: "Will make as much and is as early as any cotton in the country." Even as far north as Norfolk, Va., it has been grown son a commercial scale for the last five years, about 1,600 acres being planted in the season of 1916. Durango is very prolific. Has a distinctive, strong quality of staple, and has found a ready market, with substantial premiums above the regular prices for short cottons. Some 20,000 bales have been grown in the Imperial Valley of California this season by outyielding short staples. Its earliness gives it extra advantage under boll weevil conditions. Boll is large, 60 to a pound; 50 per cent five-locked. Price: One bushel \$3.10; 5 to 10 bushels at \$2.85; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50.
"WEBBER 82, or 1¼-INCH"—(See Cut.) The most productive of all Webber strains. The leading staple cotton in S. C, today. 10 per cent more productive than old style Webber. Our seed from pedigreed seed. Large bolls. Yields lint often of 13-8. Lints 33-4 to 341-2. Fairly early. We began picking this cotton in August. Many regard it as the most productive cotton in S. C., and its extra lint and price has greatly stressed this cotton. One



Webber No. 82 Lint.

grower here is making 350 bales this year. Says this cotton is better than Hartsville No. 11, being a better fruiter and that its yields are as good as short cotton. In S. C. is known as making the largest high-grade strong fiber of all big boll cottons. We saw on one stalk of Webber 82 this year 195 big bolls. Price: One bushel \$3 10; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.85; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50. "CCULETTE" LONG STAPLE, 15-8—New. This cotton is being listed and by us, for the first time. It has been bred out of the old Allon's, Floradora and Sunflower upland long staples. South Carolina grows more upland

been bred out of the old Allon's, Floradora and Sunflower upland long staples. South Carolina grows more upland long staples (as she dies Sea Island) than any of our Southern States. "Coulette's" is known in S. C. as being the very best of these cottons. The upland long staple buyers of S. C. are unanimous in declaring that Coulette's not only pulls longer—usually 15-8—but that it also carries a stronger and a better fiber than the old-time upland long staples. It is a late cotton, but outside of the boll weevil territory it is a most profitable cotton to grow. It weevil territory it is a most profitable cotton to grow. It is as productive as other cottons, and carries usually \$40 \$50 a bale premium. Price: One bushel \$3.35; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.10; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.85; 100 bushels \$2.75.

Extra Long Upland Staples. LATE MEDIUM BOLLS.

NOTE!—These 1 1-2 and 1 5-8 upland long staples, and long known in the South, can not be grown in boll weevil sections becarse they are all late cottons. This has produced a scarcity in these seeds. The boll weevil in South Georgia in all Sea Island land—thus cutting short this crop—stresses the value of these upland long staples, especially of the Coulette type, as never before, and they are largely indicated for non-boll weevil sections.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—This cotton before boll weevil days was, outside of the Sea Islands, our principal source of supply for long staple lint. Immense amounts of it-were raised in Miss., with lint running from 11-2 to 15-8. This territory in Miss, now under boll weevil can not raise it. But it is being raised to great advantage in territory not infected with weevil. Price: One bushels \$2.50.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—1 3-8. A late long staple akin to Allen's. In large use a few years ago. Price: One bushel \$1.0; 5 to 10 bushels \$2.85; 25 to 50 bushels \$2.60; 100 bushels \$2.50.

SEA ISLAND COTTONS.

SEA ISLAND—(Gossypium barbadense L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1.3-4 to 17-8 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant ½ bushel to the acre in row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cotrow—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30-pounds lint per 100 pounds seed. This lint brings now 70c to 72c. It is almost indistinguishable from silk.

WILT-RESISTANT EARLY EUREKA SEA ISLAND—
The earliest Sea Island, and wilt-resistant. An earlier type of Sea Island has long been wanted because in boll weevil areas with the late types only one-third crop under best conditions can be expected. Eureka has proven to be an earlier cotton. Furthermore Sea Islands are subject to wilt just as much as other cottons, and this cotton has been bred to wilt resistance. This gives this cotton extra value, This Sea Island was bred and developed in the famous Edisto section of Carolina, and we get it there from the very best producer. This cotton grades "fully fine";

yields at gin 35½: exceptionally early, hardy. The grower says that in 33 years in Sea Island experience, he never saw a better fruiter, and has never seen a withered stalk on his wilt land. This cotton carries 2-inch staple and is by long odds the best of our Sea Islands for South Georgia and Florida to plant. Price: Cne bushel \$4.00; 5 to 10 bushels \$3.75; 25 to 50 bushels \$3.50; 100 bushels \$3.35

OTHER COTTON TYPES.

Besides the above cottons we can supply Peterkin, Bank Account, Cooks, Columbia, Herlong, Russell, Truitt. Mortgage Lifter, Poulnot, Poor Land, Christopher, Half and Half, Dongola, Texas Oak, Hartsville No. 11, 11-4; Keenan 11-4, and Trice. State amounts you want.

Forage and Miscellaneous Field Seeds

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE BEAR FORAGE CROPS.

"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina." - Write for this bulletin to N. Car. Dep. of Agri., Raleigh, N. C.

bulletin to N. Car. Dep. of Agri., Raleigh, N. C.

Green Legumes Turned Under—Five tons of green foliage will yield in pounds nitrogen for soil nutriment, as follows, viz.: Cow Peas 37 pounds, vetch 55 pounds, crimson clover 46 pounds, velvet beans 54 pounds, Says 65 pounds, alfalfa 74 pounds and Burr Clover 85 pounds. Legumes, as turned under, equal Chilean nitrate; and their humus as a water holder and conservator, equals the direct rains of heaven. Build up your lands by filling in the middles of your clean cultured corn and cotton lands with legumes. We can increase by \$5 per cent the yield of succeeding non-leguminous crops both in grain and straw, by turning under the leguminous crops. by turning under the leguminous crops.

COW PEAS (Vigna Unguiculata) (60 lbs. bushel.)

Use Mulford's Cultures. One-acre size \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00.

One of the greatest soil improvers. A great economy

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Syy Beans or Velvet Beans. In grounds rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.

Freight on Cow Peas—Freight on Cow Peas, Velvet Beans and Soy Beans takes a "D" grain rate in So. Class, car or less.

or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels, while for rower 1 bushels, while 2 for rower 1 bushels, while drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre Early planting makes vines, late planting makes

> excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet

> Japanese Millet. "Hog" April plantings in July, June plantings in September and October.

> best habitat about us h about us here. The South's best friend. The clo-ver of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay

and



Cow Pea Plant.

Cow Pea Plant. ong will in a visitionia. Planted in April makes

hay, cut when peas are forming and cure. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter-gathering money crop. Cow Peas have long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. In winter the dried peas are just as good as white Navy Beans.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unknown 143,000; Whipps 157,000; Clay 161,000: B. I. White and Ramshorn 159,000; Peerless 165,000; Miller 207,000; Iron 230,000; New Eras 234,000; Brabham 236,160; Little Lady 301,000.

THE FOUR BEST PEAS—Out of 220 types, Cow Peas tested by United States Agricultural Department, they say the four best are: Whippoorwill, Iron, Brabham and New

FALL AND WINTER SOWING OF COW PEAS-Iron, Miller and Brabham can be fall or winter sown along with grain. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply, then drill oats, barley or wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in the spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make the peas spread out and produce more largely.

IRON, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and, therefore, largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until late picked. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured; therefore, superb pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were immune to rust. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta matures crop about July 20th, and ripe peas can be gathered, the vines can be cut for hay, and by cultivating the stubble, the stubble will grow out and make the second crop of ripe peas for gathering before frost. No other pea will do this. Quart 25c. Larger amounts, get price.

BRABHAM—New. First listed by us. Known as "Speckle Rio"—60-day two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to wilt as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New Era pea, combined with the wilt resistant quality of the Iron pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham, on account

of its wilt-resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than

seed, hard, and retains vit others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." Sown here in ensilage corn, at laying by we cut corn with binders in August. We cultivated peas in knocked out middles, peas meeting in 5-foot rows. The originator reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham peas and Abruzzi Rve furnish an almost complete all the year proposition for hogs for "hogging." Iron and Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be and vine then cut for hay.

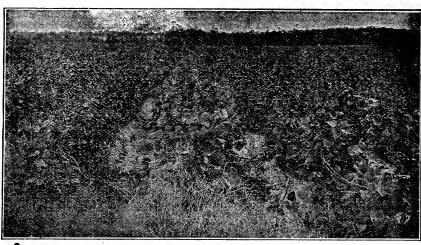
nam pea vines will stay reen until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Quart 30c. Larger amounts

PEERLESS—Formerly known as "Running Speckled." Pea is hard does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Large, long, yellow hull average 12 inches in length. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whips. State College, Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports: "Maturity, Peerless, October 1st; Whippoorwills mature August 20th. A running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons of hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. Heavy foliage and large stalks, and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill." Unknown except in Georgia, where it originated. Today Georgia grows it largely as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with Whippoorwill peas. Planted in corn it covers tallest stalk and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily threshed. Fine for eating green-shelled. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

WHIPPOCRWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (two-crop peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are: Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and rots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown—principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Whippoorwill Cow Peas are now largely planted in the middle of cotton rows in mid-summer; and the vines are turned under and next season cotton is planted where peas were. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

NEW ERA—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stuble after wheat from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill.' Experiment Station, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whipps, 27 bus.; Unknown and Clays, 6 bus.' New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipps 137 peas in an ounce; hence, 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whipps or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced near Augusta, Ga., seventeen years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas, most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. April Augusta planting mature crop by July 10th. Vine holds color after peas ripen. Plant never falls down. New Era are seven weeks, two-crop peas, earliest pea grown. Quart 30c. Larger amounts get price.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th, Meeting in Four-Feet Rows.

have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good hay-maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

CLAY also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whipps. Late Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

N. C. BLACK.—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed, Clay Mixed, Whipp Mixed, Miller Mixed, Running Speckle or Peerless Mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type, In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some other of the type. They are cheaper than straights. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. For forage and hay purposes mixed Earlies or mixed Late peas are generally used in preference to either single Early or single type Late pea. Quart 25c. Larger amounts get price.

COW PEAS.

THE BEST FOR TABLE USE.

Use Mulford's Cultures for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ½-acre size, 50c, postpaid. Get Farmer's (U. S.) Bulletin No. 690.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are rapidly salable at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas. The demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are valuable and desirable. Also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season. Truckers and market gardeners find them a profitable crop to grow in this way.

PAMYS HORN CALIFORNIA BARLY BLACKEYE.

RAM'S HORN CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—
Sometimes called Six Weeks Peas. Grown here now as a
money food crop in immense amounts. Do not mature at
once—keep on bearing—keep picked. To furnish protein
and a good balanced ration, our Southern people who live
so largely off starchy foods, this pea should be adopted in
the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves
and is so uniformly eaten in the North. Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes

two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends, sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart 40c. Larger amounts get price.

BROWN EYE — Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod; medium late. Quart 35c. Larger amounts get price.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart 45c. Larger amounts get price.

amounts get price.

CONCH, GENTLEMAN. SEMINOLE, or EVER-BEARING PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vine bears continuously until frost. Pods brittle. The pods can be eaten green like snap beans, or the pods can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the pods are pulled from the vines, the more quickly and the more largely the successive crops come on. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Vigorous growth. Two quarts should sow an acre, and one quart will make enough seed for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. In large use in Florida—originally came from Seminole Indians. Quart 50c. Larger amounts get price. amounts get price.

amounts get price.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, whiteseeded pea. Used for commercial purposes or sown with
other grains for feeding purposes. Height of straw 48
inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes
the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea
does in the South. Not so resistant to hot weather as cow
pea, but is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will
stand most any temperature. Valuable hay and forage
plant for the Southern farmer, because it grows at time of
year when cow pea will not thrive. Plant in the South
any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of high feed value. Canada field peas and Burt Oats: Sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large out-turn. Makes the very best of hay. Are also fine for the table; can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price: January 1st: Peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.00.

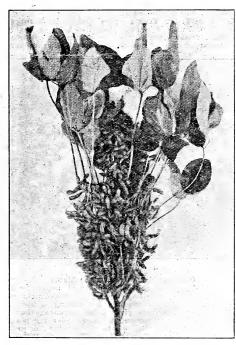
SOY, or SOJA BEANS GLYCINE HISPIDA—(60 lbs. to bu.)

Use Mulford Cultures—for Legumes—One-acre size, \$1.50 postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also 1/4-acre 50c postpaid.

acre. 50c postpaid.

THE SOY BEAN—(Uses and Cultures.)—Soys carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 100 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry; A most valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over cow peas; carry wide uses in forage, pasturage, hogging, soil renovation, hay, cash crop, oil cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than cow peas. Can plant both later and earlier than cow peas. Sow at corn sowing time. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow spring or summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mix-

tures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre—far more t'an cow peas. For seed, drill ½ bushel in 3-foot rows. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. Vines can be cut and seed beat out with flail. Can sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and then will lie on ground up till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed



Soy Bean.

this combined ration of Beans and Vines. Sow with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage; where sown with cow peas, sow at rate of half a bushel of Sojas to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent. Soja Beans, forage and beans are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattennig properties than any other similar crop. The only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans. On sandy poor land 3 feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripen at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than cow peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and beans are easier threshed, and require only half as much seed as cow peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is, for cattle food, the greatest rival of our cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other

the cultivation of other the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In tremendous use for crind-Fine in orchards. In tremendous use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soys make 1,650-lb. cake and 30 gallons of oil. The U. S. is importing this year over last year, and free of duty, three times the amount of Soy Beans and Soy oil.

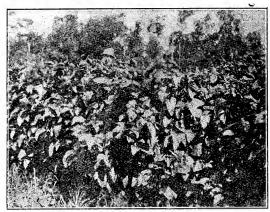
MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY — Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures."
The most popular of the Soy Beans. More large-



Soy Beans Neck High.

ly planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than cow peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make, a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas, and are canned with great ease. For canning Yellow Mammoth Soys are used exclusively. Quarticles \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

BILOXI SOY (or Tracy)—(See Cut.) Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." New. Only listed by us. A Miss. Government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded the 99 for this bean. Different from all



Biloxi Soy Beans. (Growing Neck High to the Man.)

Growing Neck High to the Man.) other Soys—larger than other types and usually over 6 feet high; widely branching and with exceedingly much foliage—so large that it requires for cutting, a corn harvester. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, for soil renewing and turning under for hogging, and for hay making. Beans are extra high in protein. Stems are large, but hollow and, easily cure. Pods scatter seeds very little. For maturing seed, plant April or May—requires long season. For hay alone, or with cow peas, can plant even in July. Two weeks later than Mammoth Yellow. On account of rank growth one bushel plants 5 or 6 acres—three-fourths bushel as broadcasted. Give distance about like corn, Yields 20 to 25 bushels ger acre. Seeds are large and red. Price: Quart 35c; peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.75.

BROWN SOYS——Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." A brown bean; as large as a cow pea, that has white

Give distance about like corn. Yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Seeds are large and red. Price: Quart 35c; peck \$1.75; bushel \$5.75.

BROWN SOYS—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." A brown bean; as large as a cow pea, that has white tracings over it. Mature about like Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific. We counted this season one stalk with 447 pods to one stalk, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Many North Carolina farmers broadcast brown soys in corn, and say they get better yield of beans and forage than with other types. Quart 30c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

HOLLYBROOK SOYS—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." Grow 25 to 36 inches. The branches are nearly as long as the main stem. Pods thickly set on the stems and branches. Seed medium in size, of a deep lemon yellow, and very shiny. Hollybrook will mature in 90 days. The pea is smaller than Mammoth Yellow, has a pinkish tinge; is inclined to be a dwarfish bean. The bush is podded right down to the ground. Hollybrooks are two or three weeks earlier than Mammoth Yellow, but are not 40c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHBEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies and supposedly immune to the wilt that affects cow peas. Valued because it makes a creditable yield hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. It is a better yielder of seed. For hay purposes it is far better than Mammoth Yellow. Early, ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Beans 20 per cent larger than Mammoth Yellow. Popular in North Carolina. Price: Quart 30c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

MIXED SOYS AND COW PEAS—For hay and forage; better than single soys or single cow peas. Mix half and half, and broadcast. 1½ bushels mixture per acre. Cure as pods begin yellowing. Makes more hay, far *more easily cured, and is a better ration than cow peas alone. In curing, the upright plant of the soys keeps the trailing cow pea vine off the gr

VELVET BEANS.

VELVET BEANS.

VELVET BEANS—Uses and Culture (1 bu. 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing annual forage legume in the U. S., and a most important crop carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the U. S. cattle industry. Ga. and Ala. alone now grown 34 million acres in velvets, Have an immense surface root system (sometimes 20 ft.), and with big nitrogen nodules. CATTLE FEED—Pick the bunches of dry pods by hand (about 700 pounds a day), in winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely carlots loose, for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry is the grinding of velvets-in-the-pod as a commercial cattle feed—making cheapest and possibly the best of concentrated feeds—one pound equaling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs velvets in

cattle and hogs velvets in pod, whole and dry; or soak pods over night; or The green undried pods are edible and relished. WINTER GRAZING—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—hogging same up to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 10 ft. or more, and up a tree or on arbor, 50 ft. An acre of Georgia velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing, or seed production velvets are worth two to four times and beans equally likedage, soil renewing, or seed production velvets are worth two to four times more than cow peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing winter velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green summer pas-ture. SOIL IMPROVE-MENT—For soil building and immense humus mak-



Bunch of Velvet Beans.

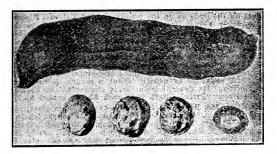
and immense humus making, no crop equals velvets. One acre velvets turned under adds 90 lbs. nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn 12 bushels, Oats 17 bushels, Cotton 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil. CULTURE—Plant in cornethe corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of velvets; or between seven feet corn rows plant one row of peanuts and one of velvets. DISEASE RESISTANT—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two velvet crops with two fall grain crops following will rid land of 'wilt.' Velvet Bean Caterpfillar—Dust with Monarch Duster, per acre three pounds powdered arsenate Monarch Duster, per acre three pounds powdered arsenate of lead mixed with 12 lbs. air slaked lime; pasture vines only after one or two rains.

DIXIE VELVET BEAN HULLERS—(Also hulls cow peas and other commodities.)

power, weight about 650 lbs. No hand power machine can be made available for hulling the stiff-hull fuzzy type of velvet beans. Capacity 80 to 100 bus. per day. We have been selling this machine for 12 or 15 years with the highest satisfaction. Where the picked Osceola beans are to be shelled, we fit up a special machine which will hull Osceolas and Chinese, to be run at 250 revolutions per minute. The same machine will negotiate the 100-Day, but must be speeded up to 300 revolutions per minute. Price, \$140.00.

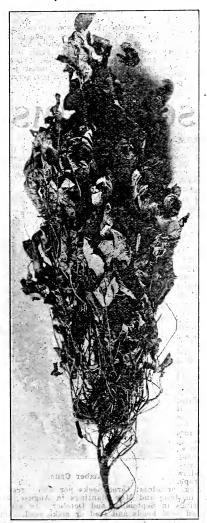
TO DISTINGUISH WHITE VELVET BEANS-Chinese are white, plump, large. Lyon bean is flat, squarish and size of Sievas. Yokohama bean is smoky, dull white, dent-

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN-Originated in Georgia, someduced and named by us.



100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod.

times called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles late Fla. Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable extra early Velvet--vines and beans worth double



Georgia Bush Velvet (Root System Broken Off).

cow peas. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained on a string of 30 feet, carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans

and are 2 5.8 inches long. Plant spring or summer. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall oat planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under

time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

These beans-in-the-hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read above, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make one ton beans-in-the-pod per acre. This bean is attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. Fully matured and threshed for seed purposes in middle North Carolina. One bunch at Augusta showed 24 pods with 112 beans. 100 pounds of beans in the pod shell out 1 bushel. The big bunches are easily gathered. gathered.

Yield 15 to 20 bushels shelled per acre. Planted in corn usually make more bushels of shelled beans than corn. Has the following advantages over the cow pea: Its seed cost is 75 per cent less; it is not attacked by weevils; it makes two or three times more vines than do cow peas; it is a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better a larger and better soil renovator, and a larger and better fall grazing matter; its pods are ground up (pods and beans); it is gathered more easily than the cow pea, for a man can gather 600 pounds a day, and each acre ought to turn out about one ton of beans in the pod worth \$20. The meal is 19 per cent protein, 5 per cent fat, and 51 per cent carbohydrates. The bunch of 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans, as shown in the photo, was taken when green. The bunch carried 36 pods and weighed green 2½ pounds, Note! The "Alabama 100-Day Speckle Velvet" is three weeks later than the "Georgia 100-Day Velvet." They must not be confused. Seed look alike. Price: Quart 25c; peeck \$1.00: bushel \$3.00. must not be confused. Seed look alike. Pric peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00. GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEAN—New.

peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEAN—New. Only listed by us. See Cut. Named by Mr. Willet, who has interested U. S. Government in this new product. A wholly distinct and new velvet bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just four years ago. The bean is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The cut shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5 ft. corn rows it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or ever strangle the corn. Should be planted late in April in corn middles rather than in corn rows. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is three weeks later. In growing it needs three ft. space; stands drought better than other velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow; it is not woody, therefore; and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For winter grazing, stock like it far better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. South Georgia growers assert that this bean will largely increase velvet bean growing; and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the velvet bean industry. Price: 1 quart 50c; peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.

CHINESE BEANS—(See Cut)—First listed by me

CHINESE BEANS-(See Cut.)—First listed by us. Medium early, white. Medium early, white. Month carlier than Florida Speckled and more free of caterpillars and frost caterpillars and frost, and one month later than Ga. 100-Day Speckles, Rankest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. Florida Exp. Sta. says: "It is a heavier crop than the other valvet heaps and and one month later than the other velvet beans and the other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Fla. or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frosts. Has the read behit of revenier the good habit of growing vig-orously at the start.

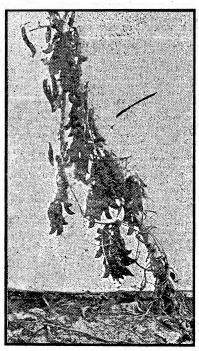
Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil ĥumus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Valvet Beans planted with elvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was made, and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-



bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas make a world of forage for grazing af-

Beans are large, white, not gray, and ends are almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred Day Speckles and Chinese, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. At Augusta, with several inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut altogether is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price: Quart 30c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.00.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS—See two cuts. Only listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. At Augusta the Osceola was fully developed green, August 22d. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull; cattle eat it better and it does not sting the pickers in picking. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 inches in row with OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS--See two cuts. Only listed



Osceolas on One Stalk of Corn.

corn. Our cut shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch wegihed 1% pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day Varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyons. The size of the pod is the same as the Chinese and twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with earliness—the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. Price: Quart 30c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

LATE FLORIDA SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—(Mucuna Deeringianum.) Called "Florida Speckled." The oldest and latest maturing of all Velvet Beans, and only planted in Florida. Blooms till frost. Mature seed in 7 to 8 months in Florida. A big yielder—vine and pods. Late. Bean is speckled and round and small. Vine runs 20 feet.

Makes 15 to 20 bushels shelled beans per acre. Quart 25c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25. Price:

Quart 25c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.

LYON BEAN—(Macuna Lyoni.) Lyon Beans make as much cattle feed as Florida Speckle and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields, as the dust does not collect on the pods as on the woolly podded Velvets. Blooms white, other Velvet Beans purple. Four to 6 beans to the pod. Seeds are white and inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch. Earlier than Florida Speckles, easier to pick and also to hull, makes more vine, and is a softer bean for cattle to eat. Beans smaller than Yokohamas and Chinese, white, flat, resemble Sievas. From the Philippines. The Florida Exp. Sta. says: "Is usually about a month earlier than the Florida. Its general behavior is similar to the Florida Velvet Bean. Price: Quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75.

YOKOHAMA BEAN, or SMOKY—(Stizolobium Hassjoe.)

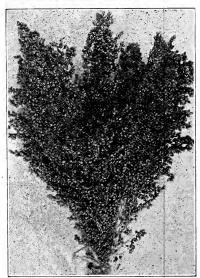
Velvet Bean. Price: Quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75.

YOKOHAMA BEAN, or SMOKY—(Stizolobium Hassjoo.)
From Japan. Crop can be obtained two months earlier than the Florida Velvet Bean. For hay-making plant thick, say 2x2 feet. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for other legumes. Pecan orchard people find special value in this bean, for it can be planted very late and can be used or turned under before nut gathering time. Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting. Can be grown successfully as far north as Arkansas, Moderate crops have matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about August until field is cleared. Plant same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Corn stalks are good supports. Growth of vine is not as heavy as that of the Florida or Lyon bean, but yield of seed is good, and it matures before either of the others is ready for grazing. Run often 10 to 12 pods to the bunch, and with 5 or 6 large beans to the pod. Vines 10 to 12 feet; pods are covered with white hairy matter. Seeds are ash-colored, often blackish at ends, oblong and flat, like butterbeans. Larger than Lyons. These beans make an immense crop beans. Pods are almost double the usual size. Should make 20 bushels seed per acre. Price: Quart 25c; peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75.

SORGHUMS

SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by eattle

cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excel-lent g r e e n feed. Can be cut over two or three times during a sea-son, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes a n excellent summer pas-ture for hogs a n d cattle; p a s t u r e it when about a foot high, be-fore it joints and sends up its s t e m s.



its stems.

Makes excellent hog pasture to follow rye or rape.

For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The sweet sorghums and grain sorghum crops this year in U. S. somewhat a failure, which makes the seed high.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 1 bushel per acre.

bushel per acre.





EARLY AMBER SORGHUM
—(Called also Chinese.)—
Slender stalks, narrow leaves.
Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage sow till August 20th. Is not essentially saccharine and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all sorghums. Pound 15c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.40. \$3,40.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM -Ga. Exp. Sta. made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. Erect and com-pact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Makes more than Amber. The standard. Better for syrup than Amber, and better for the shocking of pound 15c; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.50.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM-Stems sweeter and

juicier than some other sor-ghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgie for Symphonic for County for Symphonic for of Tennessee and in North Georgia for syrup and forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. One pound 15c; peck \$1.15; bushel \$3.60.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM-Sometimes called 'Crooked Head Texas Seeded.' Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; nev-

the same; round in snape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup and that the

all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jellying. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Great demand and always scarce. Pro-lific in the finest syrup. One pound 30c; peck \$2.25; bushel

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM— Also called "Georgia Cane." Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Gooseneck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does, Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very worth lighter in the service of t Goose Neck Sorghum.

duces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many



growers think that it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are ex-tremely fond of it. Much liked. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound 20c; peck

\$1.35; bushel \$4.50 \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Dpt. Ag., says: "Was distributed by the Dept. for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of malasses.

bright and much same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New, and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the deone-fourth the de-mand. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound 20c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.

THE KAFFIRS

-Kaffir, M i lo and Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums), for cattle feed and human feed,

Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of molasses known. The product is thick and

Honey Sorghum.

are in dry times
a more certain
crop for grain than corn. crop for grain than corn. Easily make from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, 70 pounds of heads equal to I bushel corn. Out stalk, shock, then cut off the heads and store in a dry place, and feed same on plank floor; and also feed the remaining roughage. Kaffir and Milo heads are sold loose in car lots, in a large way for feeding purposes in the West. Kaffirs are soft stalks (not hard like Sorghums); can be cut down and shocked up quickly. The Kaffir crops are increasing rapidly. In the drier regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all the corn purposes. Easily make from 25 to 40 bush-



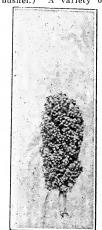
KAFFIR CORN ths. to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Sta. says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20

Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white and probably

a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One pound 15c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3,25.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 40 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is religiously book like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Price 1 lb. 15c; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25.



MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds ashel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kqffir corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. It stands dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive: makes sometimes as times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir One pound 15c; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.40.

FETERITA — (Sudan Durra.)
New. Also called "Schriber corn."
Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is
larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweeter flour.
Popular in Texas and Okla. Same
feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain sorghums. White grains. Use as Kaffir.
Joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints
grow suckers, each making a head; one or two quarts of
grain per stalk. Feterita matures in quick time, being
ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 grow suckers, each making a head; one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Feterita matures in quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. A splendid hog and cattle feed; cut and shock, then cut off heads and store; feed heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining roughage to cattle. Makes 28 to 40 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound 15c; peck \$1.20; bushel \$4.00.

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¾ acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound 20c; peck \$1.50;

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all hrough summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 25 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 1 foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes

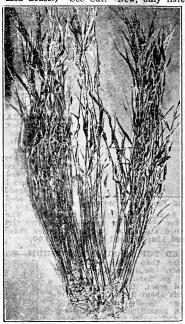
where of our bear

85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces 25c; pound 75c; 5 to 10 pounds at 65c per pound.

BROWN TOP MILLET—(Panicum fasciculatum.) (German Hay Grass; Kea Grass.) See Cut. New, only listed by us. In use

here (an East Indian Grass) five years. Undoubtedly bet-Suter than Mildan or lets for grazing, green cutting or cured hay. Plant in April through July, well harrowed rich land, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, 30-in. drill, 18 to 24-in. rows, cultivate with sweep once; sweep once; or eight lbs. broadcast. An annual. Hay crop about 3 to 5 tons per acre; cuttings in July, Au-gust and Sep-tember Stools sweep tember. Stools tember. Stools heavily, averages 25 to 30 stems from 1 seed, and each stem makes a millet seed head resembling German Millet, but the seed at them. seeds them-

s e l v e sare



Brown Top Millet.

selvesame larger, much resembling Cattail Millet. Cut shows the product from one seed. Makes about 2,000 lbs, seed per acre; thresh like oats. A Ga, stockman says: "The best grazing grass I ever saw for hogs, mules and cows. They keep fat on it. Can graze in 5 weeks; in 6 weeks overlaps rows; chickens feed on it green, or the ripe seed. Makes splendid, delicious hay, wide blades, tender stems." A S. C. grower says: "Got 10 one-horse loads from %4 acre, and my cattle ate the dried hay in preference to oats and corn cured in dough. Green till frost. About 3 feet high, 3 or 4 green cuttings per season if April planted. A wonderful addition to the grasses and millets. One grower says Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as is the Velvet Bean. Caution! This grass under a drought will go dwarf and head out; cut it back before heading, and a good season will bring it to a tall growth. Price: One 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT-TAIL MILLET—

Price: One 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or GEORGIA CAT-TAIL MILLET—
(Pennisetum Specatum)—Known also as Pencillaria, also
Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. We are
largest Southern handlers of Cat-Tail Millet. Demand is
aways more than supply. No other millet makes so much
green forage as this. Seven cuttings can be had from one
planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Ga. Exp. Sta. 52,416 pounds
—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre
in 3 feet or closer rows. Plant in spring. This is by far
the most popular of all the green quick-eaten millets; nonsaccharine, not sold by bushel. Not used as dried hay.
Pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 50 pounds at 25c pound.

GERMAN MILLET—(Chaetochia Germanica)

Pound 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 50 pounds at 25c pound. GERMAN MILLET—(Chaetochia Germanica.) Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. German Millet makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. German Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. It is not considered safe to feed millet continuously to horses and mules for a long period, but if they are fed once a day on millet hay, no harm is likely to come. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. One pound 20c; peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.25)

JAPANESE MILLET (Panicum Grusgalli) (32 dbs. bus.) In La. constitutes 50 to 75 per cent of food of ducks.

id starks trangely planted in Grows 12 to 15 feet high. rows, I feet apart.

Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to German millet; stalks much thicker than German. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 or 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agl. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 hushels of seed. hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Anlbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. One lb. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c lb.

POP CORN FOR FORAGE Makes quick spring forage. POP CORN FOR FORAGE—Makes quick spring forage. Earlier than other corns. Full grown in June and stooling heavily, it makes a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage makes a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed up to July 4th, in 3 or 4-ootf rows, several grains every 6 inches, 1 peck to ½ bushel per acre. 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c per lb.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—We sell December 1st to April 1st, f. o. b. Florida. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce

nuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in 3 or 4 hours, stack peanuts with the vines, around a ridge pole. Ridge poles to be 8 feet high, with 2 cross-pieces nailed to pole at right angles at the base, and 8 inches above ground. (See Cut.) In winter take nuts off by hand or Lilliston reaching and food the hore. hand or Lilliston machine, and feed the hay. For hog pur-







Carolina.

Virginia.

poses, plant 2 bushels per acre, April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st. To make hay, harvest before frost. One acre peanuts makes 1,000 pounds Peanuts, like velvet beans, are not affected by wilt

pork. Peanuts, like vertex bears, or root knot.

USES—Parching, confections, butter, salad and cooking oil, cattle and hog feeding, cake, ground hulls for feeding, and "hogging" in field. A fine grade of peanut hay can be secured and put on the market by mowing the vines. Only a second-grade hay and somewhat dirty and coarse can be secured from vines.

mowing the vines. Only a second-grade hay and somewhat dirty and coarse can be secured from vines from which peanuts were threshed.

WHITE SPANISH — (Arachis Hypogea)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell per acre; break pod in two parts, soak and plant at once. Lime sour land 1 ton per acre, or use on non-sour land, 500 to 800 lbs. guano, 12 per cent. Phos. Acid and 2 per cent ammonia. Plant in 2½-foot rows and 6 or 8 inches in the rownever plant further apart. From 40 to 90 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay should total the cost of the peanut crop being usually one ton of excellent hay worth about \$22. The first of all the peanuts for oil—contains 5 to 10 per cent more oil than other types and the earliest. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of peanuts in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton, and as rootton at 15

profitable a s cotton at 15 cents. Oil mills pay 30c per bu. more than f o r cotton seed, and are using product of 2,000,000 acres or 70,of 2,000,000 acres or 70,000,000 b u s. today where two years ago grinding none. The oil and cake are superior to f r o m cotton seed. Peanut meal makes hard hog flesh. One acre in peanuts is worth 1 acre in cotton, pro





Japanese Sugar Cane.

more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together; can be eaten at same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a sugar cane. Each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. Has immense root ssytem, something like 3 feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. Will do better farther north than any variety of sugar cane. Once planted, if properly cared for, will last 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Its syrup is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. The sugar cane grinders for sugar purposes, pay only can hardly be told from Ribbon Cane, and is preferred by some. The sugar cane grinders for sugar purposes, pay only 10 per cent less for Japanese canes than for Ribbon Canes. Cut the stalks before frost, stand them up against the house, spread pinestra-w over them to prevent frost, and feed cattle with same in February. One acre averages 2, 150 hills averaging 18 stalks to the hill; the stalks running 4 to 6 feet high, making thus 154,800 feet of seed cane per acre. We ship full length stalks about 5 feet long simply tied in bundles of about 250 stalks for express or freight. Requires about 1,000 stalks per acre. Cut up stalks into lengths 12 to 14 ins. long and plant 4 ft. apart in 6-ft. rows. Price, cash with order, f. o. b. Florida. 1,000 stalks 1c each; 500 stalks 1½c each; less than 500 stalks 2c per stalk. stalks 2c per stalk.

PEANUTS

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES.—
(Arachis Hypogea)—An annual legume. Also called Pinders, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown. Get farmers' bulletin No. 751, "Peanut Oil." Also "Peanuts for Profit," from J. F. Jackson (C. R. R.), Savannah, Georgia Georgia.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-in. rows and 12 ins. between; bunch peanuts 30-in. rows and 6-to 8 ins. apart in the row; plant 1½ ins. deep. To gather thunch peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts.

base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop. Plant April to July 15th or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one seed to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June



Field Spanish Peanuts Stacked.

10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled peanuts weigh a pound. Price: 5 lbs. at 18c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 15c; 50 to 100 lbs.

LITTLE RED SPANISH—(30 pounds to bushel)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a hunch pear

nated a few years ago in Georgia. 'nut and pods adhere to the roots. They are a bunch pea-The bunch is larger pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Hand-picked graded peanuts of 3 and 4 to the pod always fetch a premium. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c.

at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal for red land peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hograising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch-tops, and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shelled and must not be confounded with Valencias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c.

NORTH CAROLINA. or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24

lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 10c.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A small-podded variety, with very heavy dark-green foliage; stems creeping, sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; small, a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 12c lb.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing; resembles North Carolina in growth, except pods are larger, 279 pods weigh a pound. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and can not be as well protected from the weather as the varieties with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 13c; 100 lbs. at 12½c.

VIRGINIA BUNCH - (22

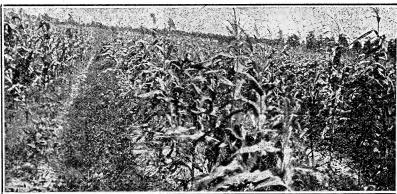
as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods, bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; stems upright; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes. 280 pods to the pound. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 13c; 100 lbs. at 12½c.

pound. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 13c; 100 lbs. at 12½c.

BUNCH JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest peanut. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 15c; 100 lbs. at 14c.

RUNNING JUMBO-Same price as Bunch Jumbo.

HOG GOOBER—(Woandzeia Subterranen)—(25 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat betwee nthat of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground; will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in 3-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October HOG GOOBER-(Woandzeia Subterranen)-(25 pounds



"North Carolina" Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia,

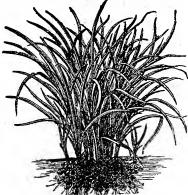
than the bunch of the White Spanish. The pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably have two peas to the pod, while 25 per cent of the White Spanish have only one pea to the pod. Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia. The skins are fiery red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Growers this year near Augusta made 75 bushels per acre. Oklahoma says great improvement over White Spanish. Will stay unrotted longer in the ground than the White. Taste better and more eatable than White Spanish. Price: 5 lbs. at 20c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 16c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 15c lb. at 15c lb.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Must not be con-VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—A Spanish peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Must not be confounded with the Little Red Spanish and Tennessee Reds. Exceedingly rich in oil. Attach to the root and peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Both vines are upright, but the foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as regards to forage and hay than the White Spanish. Are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a lb. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop. Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and gend to market only peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the

before frost. Each pod contains only one pea. Never make pops and keep well in ground. Our grower gathered on 8 acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs 3 months on balance in field. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. at 22c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds bushel—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See two cuts.) nnual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes Annual.

supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made bus. 1,000 on 100 acres. Another made 157 bus. on one acre planted July 4. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eights will be found at-tached to the roots. The vines, after be-ing pulled up, should be allow-ed to thoroughly dry for sev-eral days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas



Georgia Chufas.

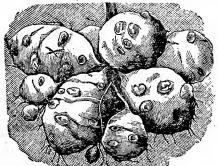
acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to tJanuary 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas follow oats splendidly. Plant, June or July. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days



Chufas-Natural Size.

after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Reproduce if left in ground. Hogs sometimes fed by pulling up vines and nuts together. Best of all crops for winter egg-making; turn in chickens in the field. Price: Quart 40c; peck \$2.50; bushel \$8.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE— (Helianthus Tuberosus)—
Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground



Jerusalem Artichoke.

for gathering at any time all winter, and not freeze. Better and sweeter as a human food than Irish potatoes—steam and mash, or fry. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can bed like sweet potatoes, and then

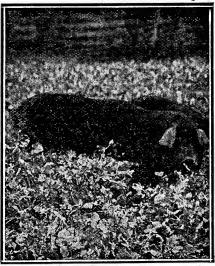
transplant. Turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up next spring without second planting. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. One peck 90c; bu. \$2.75.

CASSAVA—A productive root crop—10 to 15 tons per acre. Roots remain in ground all year. Best for feeding November to April—dig and cut up roots and feed. Plant last year's canes or stalks in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil. 62 per cent starch and 19 per cent sugar. Juicy roots. Fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table pudding food (tapicca). We only sell f. o. b. Florida. To save stalks for planting, cut before frost and bank same as Ribbon Cane. Highly edible. Roast like Irish potatoes. For pudding, grate and add one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, sugar and flour, and some milk and cream. We ship in 1 foot (12-inch) lengths; grower will cut to 4 to 6-inch lengths, with several eyes and plant in checks 4 feet by 4 feet—about 2,000 4-inch checks to the acre. Prices: Only f. o. b. Florida, 700 1 ft. canes (for 1 acre) \$9.00; 100 for \$1.75—for express.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches shold be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Numbers of Georgia growers grow this now as a seed money crop. Fine bird attracter and feeder on the farm or game preserve. Plant in 3-foot rows and 8 to 12 inches in row. Cut off heads and shell by rubbing over a big rough stone or corrugated iron. Green stalks and seed as cut make a fine silo. Price: Pound 20c; 5 pounds at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds at 15c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napius)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for



Grazing in Rape Field.

cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, in 3 feet drills in spring or fall, through October, or 20 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition, solely rape. Fla. Exp. Sta. says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Especially adapted to feeding to hogs, sheep and cattle. Comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost the only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown August to October in the South; thrives best in cold weather; furnishes an excellent

winter pasture. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very as a human rood—cooked like spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens and is produced in enormous amounts, making it the cheapest 'greens that the grower can grow. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

BEGGAR WEED— (Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed, or sow in June grains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; reseeds itself. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage



all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay cut when 3 or 4 feet high. A wonder-ful cattle fattener. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August. Spreads rapidly; will take possession on land take possession on land and come in as a volunand come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a

Beggar Weed

Beggar Weed

Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Demonstration Fla. farm and planted June

6th. harvested 6,300 pounds August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. Good for pasture, hay or green manure. Some plant after Fulghum Oats and make a crop in time to plant Feterita. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 42.429 pounds green stuff per acre. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted largely in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Citrus trees do better on the humus and nitrogen from Beggar Weed than that from other legumes. The hay—two cuttings—is high in protein and cures easily—one day. Price: One pound 60c; 5 pounds 45c; 10 to 25 pounds 40c per pound.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or late summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on almost any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Planted in Florida Demonstration Farm June 6th and gathered in August made 2,637 pounds. A plant in large use for making Buckwheat Flour. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75.

UPLAND RICE—(44 pounds to bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll, for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, of rice, can be profitably done. The

per cent or 90 per cent. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. It is the pretiest rice of the White Hull type on the market. A grower says: "It sticks to the head better than other rices and is the largest white-grained rice I have ever seen, and it pounds better than any other rice. Price: Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the great Rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Is early; maturing about the same time as Honduras. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

CAROLINA GOLD—This is the most popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Goast. In average years it has given the best results. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. "Hard to shell; of firm head. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

SEED PECANS—Selected of the very best type. Our seed stock usually runs about 60 to the pound. Our seed pure types and from fanciest Carolina grower. Diseases—For the leaf case-bearer, and also fall web worm, spray with Ars. Lead. See Insecticide page. Types are: Stuart, Schley, Mobile, Pan Yagil, Hermit, Atlantis, Frotscher. Price: Pound \$1.25; 5 to 10 pounds at \$1.00; larger amounts at \$5c per pound.

BARLEYS.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY— (48 pounds per bushel)
—Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage, strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. For fall, winter and spring grazing, it stools out more and is, therefore, better than wheat or rye. See Fall Catalog. Price: Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25 wheat or rybushel \$3.25.

bushel \$3.25.

GEORGIA SPRING BEARDLESS BARLEY—Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. (48 pounds to bus.) Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall grazing. Can be planted for fall grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February, or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are sixrowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than springand best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Furnishes all winter good grazing and then runs up when cattle are taken off, and makes crop for hay when hay is scarce, or crop can be cut and saved for seed purposes. Sow 1½ bushels to acre.

Good plan is to plant in fall, a combination of one bushel

of beardless, 24 pounds of Vetch and one bushel of Rye. Cut Beardless in 60 to 75 days. Cut your Rye early next year and in early May your Vetch will be ready. Dairymen at Augusta use this plan largely. Peck \$1.35; bushel

WINTER BEARDLESS BARLEY No. 50—New. See our fall catalog for this splendid never cold-killed winter barley that is strictly beardless and to be listed this winter for the first time. Price: Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.50.

OATS.

CATS.

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel.)—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Burt. We are in the center of a tremendous oatgrowing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price 65c per pint), mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of oats. Wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas over or sheet them, and allow them to stay covered for several hours.

FULGHUM OATS—Our Mr. Willet was the first man, 10 years ago, to write in the press as concerning and to exploit Fulghum Oats. Mr. Willet practically gave to the South this unsurpassed oat, which is worth to this country millions and millions of dollars.

Two weeks earlier than Appler; three weeks earlier than Texas; fully as early as Spring Oats. Ready for feed April 25th; off the land by May 10th. This extreme earliness affords early Spring feeding and allows early planting for crops of Corn, Cotton, Sorghum, etc. Carries as much for lage, the grains are as large, and is as prolific in grain out-turn as any other oat. It is rust-proof. It is never cold-killed. It withstands in the North 16 or 18 degrees below zero. It is absolutely beardless, drills easily and is asfe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of Southern Oat products. Here at Augusta, Fulghum Oats planted the middle of February made better oats than Applers that had been fall planted. Furthermore, they were cured and in the barn and the ground sowed to peas

before the Applers were cut. Fulghum Oats planted even in March, Augusta, 1918, made fair crops. This shows their value as a spring-growing matter. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.85; 25 bushels at \$1.75. Get prices on larger

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GEORGIA APPLER OATS—(32 lbs. to bushel.)—One of the finest oats in the South. Rust-proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust-proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about the last week in May. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than native rust-proof oats. One-third larger than Western rust-proof oats, and with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields and are less cold-killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red Oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 bushels at \$1.50; 10 bushels at \$1.40 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—An improvement over Texas Rust-proof. Very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. One party near Augusta, with four acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5000 bushels of Bancroft reports average as being 50 bushels per acre. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.40.

THE 100-BUSHEL OATS—An improved type of Southern oat, rust-proof, heavy grains, large straws, and externelly productive. We certainly can fold, nor can anyone

THE 100-BUSHEL OATS—An improved type of Southern oat, rust-proof, heavy grains, large straws, and extremely productive. We certainly can not, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 bushels at \$1.40 per bushel. GEORGIA BURT OATS—Practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than any other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt Oat is also good oat sown in fall: three

spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt Oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust-proof. The most popular of the early varieties of oats which are largely used in Tennessee and the Southern States, both for hay crop as well as grain. The true stock of Burt Oats are unusually free from rust, heatlhy, clean, make a vigorous growth of straw besides a good yield of grain. Very desirable where a quick crop of eats is needed. Price: One bushel \$1.65; 5 bushels at \$1.50; 10 bushels at \$1.40 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

TURF, or GRAZING OATS—Do not resemble oats till they head; look like rye, and look, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring

No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rustproof oats. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel \$2.00; 5 bushels at \$1.65 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts. GENUINE TEXAS RUST-PROOF GATS—A trifle later than Appler; smaller in size, more bearded and will more easily cold kill—because, perhaps, planted the previous sea-

son in the spring. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: One bushel \$1.40; 5 bushels at \$1.30; 10 bushels at \$1.25 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

Rye (56 Lbs. to Bushel.)

Rye (56 Lbs. to Bushel.)

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(56 pounds to bushel.) It stools heavily ½ can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and feed green has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months. Our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing, at the last laying by of cotton. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.25; 5 bushels at \$3.10 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

BEECH ISLAND RYE—There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in Middle Georgia. Beech Island Rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels at \$3.50 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

Middle Georgia. Beech Island Rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. For particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels at \$3.50 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

ABRUZZI RYE—(Italian)—Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cast. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes, and 50 per cent more prolific, and earlier than the other ryes. In tremendous demand for winter cover crops in cotton middles or otherwise. Makes 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Sometimes 15 stools per seed, each stool carrying an 8-inch seed head. Upright, never trails. Six feet high. Will supplant all other ryes. Will stand 10 degrees below zero. Price: Peck \$1.35; bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$3.75 per bushel.

THE NEW "ROSEN" RYE—It stools remarkably. Straw is stiff and stands up. Grain is possibly the largest of all ryes—grayish white in color. In Virginia more satisfactory than Abruzzi. In Michigan is superceding all other ryes. Matures ten days later than Abruzzi. Withstands any cold. Probably a better winter grazing matter than Abruzzi, and as productive or more productive in seeding. A most valuable new rye from Russia. See Fall Catalog. Price: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$3.75; 5 bushels at \$3.50 per bu. WHEAT—(60 lbs. to bushel.)—Wheat is never cold-killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. If rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties), and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat." For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog. Beardless or smooth Head Varieties we recommend for this section: Blue Stem Early Red May, Leap's Prolific and Currell's Prolific. Prices: Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$3.75 per bushel. Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster. Price: Peck, \$1.25; bushel \$4.00; 5 bushels \$3.75 per bushel.

Vetches, Clovers and Grasses

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

GET OUR FALL CATALOGUE FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—Vetches grow 4 to 5 feet and tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa, 4 to 6. Sow August to January 15th.

Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

VETCHES IN COTTON FIELDS—Plant. with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1st, or at first picking of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 peck of oats. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay. This soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming universally into vogue.

The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands.

AUGUSTA VETCH, NARROW LEAF, VICIA ANGUS-TIFOLIA—Sow August until February 15th. Not so tall as other vetches. Reseeds itself. The seed are small and it carries less seed cost than other vetches. We plant alone of carries less seed cost than other vetches. We plant alone 25 pounds per acre, or with two quarts of oats, or half and half with Crimson Clover. Our earliest vetch, coming off and maturing April 15th to May 15th. Easier curred than Hairy; begins blooming in March. One week earlier than Sativa; three weeks earlier than Hairy. The plant does not seed synchronously. For hay, plant 20 pounds vetch and one bushel oats—same amounts for grazing or turning under. Its earliness allows cotton and corn and rice crops (without guano) to be grown as following it. It has been scattered through Augusta oats, throughout the South in a small way. In reseeding it germinates so slowly that it may gradually come up from Oct. to Dec. Holds its own against native grasses, being wild and hardy. Can be grazed. Seeds from bottom of the plant successively up to the top, through a season of three or four weeks. The hay, therefore, is a mixed matter of both grain and hay, while other hays are simply hay alone; therefore, "Augusta Vetch" hay carries more feeding value, and is liked by cattle better than other vetch hays. Price: One pound 20c; 5 to 10 pounds 15c; 25 to 50 pounds 12c; 100 pounds 10c.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH—(60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; 10 days later than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. Much hardier than Sativa. Seed smaller than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. No grass so beautiful as hairy vetch. Plant till January 15th. For full particulars, see Willet's Fall Catalog.

Price: One pound 30c; 10 pounds at 28c; 25 to 50 pounds at 25c per pound.

VICIA SATIVA, or OREGON, or ENGLISH WINTER VETCH—A legume. Stands climate here at Augusta excellently. For the latitude below here, usually no trouble in Sativa being cold-killed. Stands up better, is less twin-

ing and cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Largely grown at Augusta, Ga. More easily cured than Hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed larger than Hairy. Grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly earlier than Villosa. Usually cut here about May 10th. Hay is of highest quality. Sow 40 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. Price: One pound 20c; 10 pounds at 15c; 25 to 50 pounds at 14c; 100 pounds at 12c.

CLOVERS

GREEN LEGUMES TURNED UNDER—Five tons of the varied legumes, as turned under green, will yield in pounds nitrogen for soil improvement, as follows, viz.: Vetch, 55 pounds; crimson clover, 46 pounds; alfalfa, 74 pounds, and Burr Clover, 85 pounds.

55 pounds; crimson clover, 46 pounds; alfalfa, 74 pounds, and Burr Clover, 85 pounds.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—A legume and soil renovator. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00—all postpaid. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Stools or multiplies and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast, 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand, once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa mixed with ground grains, which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agl. Col. made 6 ½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2.000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden or around the border of the garden walks, it



ALFALFA FIELD.

A Field of Alfalfa Near Augusta, Making Four Tons Acre.

will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. A Thomasville, Ga., grower planted 13 acres in alfalfa in October and in May, first cutting, cut 15 tons of hay. The root plants had gone down four feet, eight inches. Many people grow alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 pounds along with spring oats in February. Price: One pounds 35c; 5 to 10 pounds 30c; 25 to 50 pounds 28c; 100 pounds 25c.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplanting in the Southwest the other 9 types of alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and therefore carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests 1½ to 1½ tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grows at a lower temperature than other alfalfas, and hence grows the earlier in spring and the later in fall. Remarkable to say, this alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in summer. Large leaves grow up to the very top of the plant.

While fall is the best time for planting, we advise our friends early this spring to try out this type. Plant 10 lbs. per acre as drilled; make rows 2½ feet apart; cultivate middles, free of grass for two years, and then plant middles. Price: One lb. 65c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 60c a lb. HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA-Is fast supplanting in

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED BURR CLOVER—(See cut.) 10 pounds to bushel.) (Medicago Arabic.) Closer jointed, has much more foliage, is a great deal hardier than the California Burr Clover, which is somewhat bunched and is sold much cheaper. Get Farmers (U. S.) Bulletin No. 693. Sold in burrs, unhulled. A



Burr Clover.

perennial legume. Ascending and branching. The cut is a plant covering 2½ to 4 feet square; carries 40 stems and each stem with about 60 burrs; each burr 3 to 7 seed—the plant having about 2,400 burrs and 12,000 seed. Always wet and roll seed well in ashes or dust and can then be sown broadcast like cow peas. A hardy rank grower, 15 to 30 inches high, dense mass fiber roots; penetrating 12 to 18 inches, large nitrogen gatherer. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July to middle of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Matures about May 20th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn of cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow"; or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr Clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr Clover (5 to 6 seed are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land; or sow on top of the ground. After planting June or July cow peas, sow Burr Clover on top of ground and mow cow peas later for hay, leaving clover undisturbed. Burrs carry inoculation. Good crop to plant between corn or cotton rows. Five tons of green Burr Clover, turned under, puts 35 pounds of nitrogen-into the soil. At South Carolina Fair exhibit showed cotton after two years of Burr Clover turned under, increased 300 per cent; and corn after two years of Burr Clover, showing the same results as corn using 900 pounds per acre of guano. Seed were planted in fall in cotton middles; and in the spring cotton and corn were planted leaving the middles or balks undisturbed, which Burr Clover after reseeding itself on the ground late in May was turned under. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. One pou

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata.)
Use Mulford Cultures; 1 acre-size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00, all postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia Burr. Not so hardy as Georgia Burr, nor is it so



large. Used largely in California and Texas. Sell only the hulled. The burr is large and smooth; ends flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia Burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia Burr has spines all over the burr. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre July to October by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: One pound 25c; 5 to 10 pounds 22c; 25 to 50 pounds 20c.

One pound 25c; 5 to 10 pounds 22c; 25 to 50 pounds 20c.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Lespedeza Striata.) Use Mulford Cultures. 1-acre size, \$1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for \$5.00; all postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Rich soil grows 30 inches. Appears in May. Can Plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Select well-drained bottom or fairly fertile upland, break in winter, let it lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with a very light log or roll. Cut September to November, as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches around the mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and bors are ford of it. Scatter it in the woods or pestures. year. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after spring oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stem have ripened, which then scatter. Price: 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 45c; 100 lbs. at 40c lb.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER—(Trifolium Incarnatum.) Useful for soil improvement, late April or May tum.) Useful for soil improvement, late April or May cutting, and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed under in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. See Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c; 100 lbs. 25c.

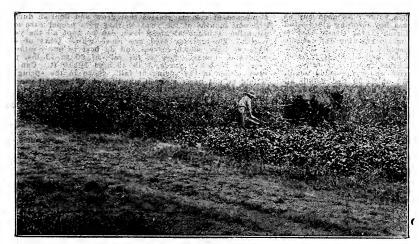
CRIMSON CLOVER IN THE CHAFF-(Native grown.) CLIMSON CLOVER IN THE CHAFF—(Native grown.) Always sow on top of the ground without covering. Thirty pounds per acre in chaff gives as good a stand as 15 lbs. hulled. The husks hold considerable moisture, which germinates the seed, for it gathers moisture daily from the dew. At the same time the continual moisture of the husk helps on the plant when the clover is young. Price: 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c lb. ALSIKE CLOVER—(Trifolium Hybridum.) Swedish clover. A legume. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes finest hay. Perennial, sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Grows thicker, makes better hay and grazing than Red Clover. Is hardier. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 10 lbs. 45c; 25 to 50 lbs. 42c; 100 lbs. 40c.

WHITE CLOVER—(Trifolium Repens.) Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 lbs. to acre in fall or spring. Price: 1 lb. 70c; 5 to 10 lbs. 65c; 25 to 50 lbs. 60c.

BLACK MEDIC-This clover seed heretofore unobtain-BLACK MEDIC—This clover seed heretofore unobtainable can now be had; can be substituted for Burr Clover and Crimson Clover, making in autumn, winter and early spring an excellent cover crop and good for soil improvement and an excellent annual legume for pasturage. Excellent to scarify in early fall, on Bermuda grass pastures. Hardier than Crimson Clover. Sow in Bermuda pastures 8 to 10 pounds, and sow alone 15 pounds per acre. Excellent in corn and cotton middles. Seed can be home-saved by threshing; or can be left to reseed ground following fall. Not used for spring sowing. See Fall Catalog. Price: 1 bb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. 65c.

following fall. Not used for spring sowing. See Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. 70c; 25 to 50 lbs. 65c.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. Use Mulford Cultures; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size for \$5.00—all postpaid. 30 lbs. to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April. Can be sown in the fall with grain, and when grain is cut off in spring clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a short time. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Can be pastured in spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay, and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clover or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high." Makes water white honey—blooms May to August. Grows largely with Johnson Grass. making the sweetest of all hays. First crop will be Mel Alba, and other cuttings will be mixed Johnson and Mel Alba. Cut about 20 inches high about May 10th. Seeds about July 15th. Always reseeds as it begins seeding near ground—parties about here have grown it half a dozen years with Johnson without reseeding. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, native grown in the burr. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, native grown in the burr. (So lbs.): 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 42c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 36c lb. lbs. at 36c lb.



A Field of Sudan Grass.

A Field of Sudan Grass.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—A legume. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Plant same time as the Early Crimson. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c; 100 lbs. 25c.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.) A legume. Use Mulford Cultures. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 lbs. to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasturage plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. Price: 1 lb. 65c; 5 to 10 lbs. 60c; 25 to 50 lbs. 55c; 100 lbs. 50c.

GRASSES

SUDAN GRASS-(See Cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) Cut.) (Andro Sorg. Var.) A new African sweets or g h u m h a y grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost, in 30-inch rows 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later cap cut again. Three cuttings per season and 3 or tings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 lbs. seed per acre—1,800 seed per head. In Florida made 3 tons first cutting; month after was wasts high.

ter was waist high. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan Grass bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre." Plant up to August 1st; usually planted in 14 to 24-in. rows ,8 lbs. per acre. So sweet it is that the dried fodder after threshing is greedily eaten. Cut with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in perhaps 40 days. Stools abundantly after first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. At Augusta, June, showed height of 5½ feet, 32 stools per one seed; length of root, 14 inches. Augusta parties who have used it here for three years claim it to be the best green-cutting grass. It grew here at Augusta this past year up to 8½

feet. Price: 1 lb. 40c; 5 to 10 lbs. 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. 30c; 100 lbs. 25c lb.

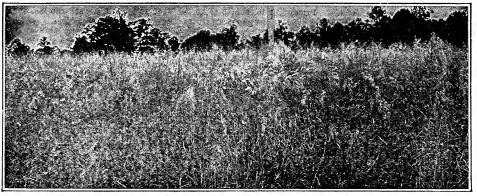
NATAL GRASS—(Tracholaena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pas-

Does well in sandy land; best adapted to low moist soil. In Florida Rhodes is largely used for pasturage, turning off cattle about July 1st and let it grow until November, when it is used for winter pasture. Keeps green all winter. Price: 1 lb. 90c; 5 to 10 lbs. 85c; 25 to 50 lbs. 80c lb. JOHNSON

GRASS - (Sorg h u m Halepense.) 28 lbs. to bu.) Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Gume. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant

mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut be-fore head flow-ers; 3 to 5 cut-tings per sea-

tings per sea-son. Withstands



Natal Grass.

ture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily: sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands ily: sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast 6 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say May 1st is the best planting time, though they set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be subdivided and transplanted; 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed matures on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange. Three cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 lbs. per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—half ton each." This hay has largely shut out timothy hay importation in Florida. U. S. Agri. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. As good hay as timothy. Florida should become a hay-shipping state—and hay of finest quality." In Florida Natal Grass seed is sown in melon fields at time of melon ripening and usually two crops of hay are then gathered. If the seed is sown about May 1st, the first crop of hay will be ready for harvesting about July 15th. Natal grass requires about 80 to 10 to 10

RHODES GRASS—(Chloris Gayana.) New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at below 18 degrees. Seed resembles Bluegrass. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Plant in spring; cut from May until September. Can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda. Easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet seasons and roll.

lbs. per acre, in April, May, October and November. Grows throughout the grazing. Blade continuously year. Good year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system, smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried 50 grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Easily cured. 4 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Is also excellent for grazing numpress. It keeps green ners, which take root and spread. Is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost, and then starts growing again as soon as warm weather returns. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made; they prefer planting February through June. Needs moisture for germination

drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed; spreads if you do; the root system develops only after plant seeds. Tender when young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban Grass—in large use there. We have grown Johnson here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively; this is a large distributing point of Johnson Grass hay. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these acres were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, oats, vetch and crimson clover. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. In 1915 the English Gov. in feeding army mules at New Orleans used it regardless of price in preference to timothy. Price: 1 lb. 50c; 10 to 25 lbs. 46c; 50 to 100 lbs. 40c lb.

TIMOTHY—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, without reset-

TIMOTHY—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for N. Ga., Ala., and Miss., and in mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. per acre. Price: 1 lb. 25c; bu. \$4.50.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS-WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 lbs. to bu.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown success and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 1 lb. to area 10x10 ft. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. use stable manureuse stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: 1 lb. 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 28c.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactylis Glomerata.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Germinates within 1 to 2 weeks. Sow 2 bus. to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in Feb. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze then until hot summer. Early autumn starts new



Rhodes Grass. to see the law of the seed of set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. 1 lb. 40c; bu. \$4.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis.) 14 lbs. to bu.) Germinates within 2 to 3 weeks. This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass, Clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow two bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only. 1 lb. 35c; bu. \$4.25.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) (10 lbs. to a.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist nd pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage bu.) Good pe land pastures. plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; altho it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bus, to acre. Can be successfully sown from Aug. to Oct. We quote only fancy recleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 1 lb. 25c; bus. \$2.25.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within 2 or 3 weeks.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within 2 or 3 weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to middle of Nov. Every 3 or 5 years disc harrow the sod bound soil in spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varietics of soil. On rich land 2 to 4 cuttings can be had (2 ft. high) yearly. Seed are planted (6 to 8 lbs. per acre in mo'st seasons in spring or summer; best to press them in with a roller. After the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. Soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smooth off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Ber-muda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, vetches give a crop of the muda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. Price: 1 lb. 75c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 60c; 25

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—Plant 25 to 50 bus, per acre. Grows anywhere; South's best grazer; soil preserver; terrace builder; stops washes; no heat hurts it; close cropping and tramping improves it; of great value to cattle and hog man. Utilize Bermuda sod in winter by tearing it up and planting any of these: Oats, Rye, Burr. Clover, Vetch, Italian Rye Grass or Texas Blue Grass sets. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or carly fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. They can not be shipped and set out in the extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant them, either, in mid-winter. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every 3 years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall. These roots often go down 6 ft. or more in the soil. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our principal Southern Lawn Grass used alone or with Burr Clover or Texas Blue Grass sets—combination making green effect all the year. Mixes well with Italian Ray Grass and English Ray and Augusta Vetch. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, cut them up with a feed or oat-cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots. Invaluable in the South for pasture hay and lawn purposes. To exterminate it, plow and winter-kill the roots and also shade in summer by large forage plants. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 12 bu. Prices: 1 bag \$2.75; 5 bags \$2.50; 20 bags \$2.25 per bag.

"GIANT" BERMUDA—(Paspalum Dist.) Valuable turf and pasture grass. Grows twice as fast and spreads twice as fast, is twice as large, comes earlier and stays later than as fast, is twice as large, comes earlier and stays later than does Bermuda; palatable; resists drought. Spreads above ground. Cut long runners to three inches, and plant cuttings in a furrow plowed three inches deep. 2,500 cuttings, 3x6 feet, plants an acre and ground will be quickly covered. Plant spring and summer. Price, postpaid, 100, 75c; 500, 60c per 100; 1,000, \$4.70; larger amounts, \$3.75 per 1,000. 1 000 cuttings weigh about 15 pounds.

per 1,000. 1 000 cuttings weign about 10 pounds.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(Lolium Italicum.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow 40 to 60 lbs. per acre, in fair soil, Aug., Sept., Oct. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for Mch. or Apr. An annual. Makes 2 or 3 spring cuttings of hay. Seeds about May 1st. Wherever in the South where watering is impossible and where sandy soil and shade make lawn grass impossible allalian Rye will give largest and finest results. See Willet's Fall Catalog. 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 22c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c lb.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS-(Lolium Perenne.) (14 lbs. to bu.) Sow about end of Oct. 40 to 60 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filing in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing. Best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. See Willet's Fall Catalog. Price: 1 lb. 25c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 18c; 100 lbs. at 16c lb.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(Bromus Inermis.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture gross. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Prica: 1 lb. 25c; 20 to 25 lbs. at 20c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c lb. AWNLESS BROME GRASS-(Bromus Inermis.) Also

RESCUE OR ARCTIC GRASS—(Bromus Unioloides.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow 30 pounds per acre in the



GRASS—(Bromus Unioloides.)
Sow 30 pounds per acre in the
fall. Ripens seed in March,
but for hay cut first crop
and let second crop grow for
a crop of seed. which allow
to mature and fall to the
ground. Fine pasturage in
winter months. Sywn with
Bermuda makes continuous
year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow
in early fall and sow down
the Arctic Grass. For full in early tall and some the Arctic Grass. For full particulars see Willet's Fall Catalog. In North Georgia 'Cheat' is falsely called Arctic Grass. Price: One Arctic Grass. Price: One 1b. 25c; 10 to 25 lbs. 20c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 18c lb.

> TALL MEADOW OAT RASS — (Arrhena Avena-GRASS ceum.) (11 pounds to bushel.) Evergreen grass in Southern states. Related to

el.) Evergreen grass in Southern states. Related to the common cat. On sandy or gravely soils succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland grows from 5 to 7 feet high. Sow in March or April and mow the same season; but for heavier yield better to sow in September or October. One of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price: One 1b. 30c; 10 to 25 lbs. 25c; 50 to 100 lbs. at 20c.

CARPET GRASS—(Paspalum Compressus.) Crop a total failure in the U.S., and seed can not be quoted 1919 by any one.

PASPALUM DILATATUM—Sow in spring, 5 to 10 lbs. per acre by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great cattle permanent pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Make senormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crowfoot seed heads. Growth is sprawling and in clumps, and spreads rapidly. Has double feeding value of Bermuda and is a month earlier and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Good amounts of Paspalum in Louisiana mixed with Japan Clover make good mixture. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons of green stuff per acre. Our city cut in her parks, etc., at least 150 tons of this splendid hay this past summer. Waist high in good lands. Known in Virginia and North Georgia so Dallis Grass. Price: One lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. at 90c per lb. PASPALUM DILATATUM-Sow in spring, 5 to 10 lbs.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(Poa Arachnifern.) Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graya group is support. May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. A mixed lawn of this and Bermuda is green all the year. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring; makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at \$1.25; 5,000 to 10,000 at \$1.10 per 1,000. If by postal packages add 15c per 1,000 sets.

KUDZU GRASS ROCTS—(Pueraria Thumbergians.) From Japan. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of the vine. Cut at any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage. A perennial Plant in Florida November to June; in Georgia in March. 600 plants, 8x10 feet, sets an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, is grown on rough, rocky land or steep bill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. One Georgia grower says: "No plant whatever so valuable for hay or grazing on sandy

coastal plain region. Am more and more pleased with it. I expect soon to put down 60 or 70 acres on very poor land. Two cuttings gave me two and a half tons per acre, and I practically lost one cutting, which should have been made June 15th." Kudzu is the only perennial forage legume that has made good in Florida. It does well on clay, limestone, and the better class of sandy soil. As for latitude even as high as Arlington, Va., it has produced two cuttings of hay per year, totelling five tons per acre. Price: Kudzu plants, 20 to 50 plants, 5c each, postpaid. 100 at 2½c; 500 at 2½c; 1,000 at 2e each for express.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER. A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.

Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cutoff and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top,



Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

Get Best Price in Large Amounts. We Can't Mail Poisons.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE ON PEACH TREES-Spray in the winter: Dry Lime-Sulfur, 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or Lime-Sulfur Solution, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spray: Use 2 to 3 pounds Dry Lime-Sulfur to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 pounds Dry or 3 pounds Paste of Arsenate of Lead, for use on seed fruits, such as apples, pears, etc. Use 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water in combination with 2 or 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead for summer spraying for stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc.

FOR CURCULIO—Spray 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead Paste or 2 pounds dried form together with 3 pounds slaked lime to each 50 gallons of water, and apply when little peach shucks are shed, throwing a fine mist on fruit and foliage.

FOR BROWN ROT—Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulfur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after petals drop or the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

PEACH LEAF CURE-Use lime sulphur same as for San Jose Scale.

TRISH POTATO BUGS—Dust with "Slug Shot"; or spray 2 lbs. Arsenate lead powder, or 2 lbs. Calc. Ars., or 3 pounds Arsenate lead paste, to 50 gallons water.

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL—Dust in morning on the

dew-wet plants, 5 pounds powdered calcium arsenate per acre using Monarch Duster (see prices below). (Dusting is made at night or in the early morning before dew is off.) Get Farm Bulletin 731.

RED SPIDER IN COTTON-Microscopic mite on under side of cotton leaf. Leaf shows red spot then, dies and falls and other leaves die. Usually called August "Rust." Spray 3 pounds dry lime sulfur to 100 gallons water; or one pound potassium sulphide to 32 gals. water. Get Farm Bulletin No. 416, Washington.

DRY LIME-SULFUR—For San Jose Scale—Price, 1 lb. it 30c; 10 lbs. at 28c; 25 lbs. at 25c; 100 lbs. at 20c per b. Mix 8 lbs. to 50 gal. of water.

COLD LIME-SULFUR WASH (Solution)—For San Jose Scale. 1 gal. 80c; ½ bbl. (30 gal.) at 32c gal.; bbl. (50 gal.) at 30c gal. Mix 1 gal. to 8 of water.

PASTE ARSENATE OF LEAD—For leaf-eating insects. 4 lbs. to 50 gals water. Price, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. at 25c lb.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD—2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 25 lbs. at 40c; 100 lbs. at 35c per lb.

ARSENATE OF LIME—Made especially for Cotton Leaf Worm and tender garden foliage. For cotton, dust 5 lbs. per acre on dew wet plants (see Monarch Duster, \$15.00), or spray 4 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. 5 lbs. at 48c; 25 lbs. at 39c; 100 lbs. at 37c lb.

B. T. S.—Sulfur and Barium. Use same as Dry Lime-Sulfur. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Price, 5 lbs. at 25c; 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 16c; 50 lbs. at 15c lb.

"INSECTO," or DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungus rots, blight, mildew and melon anthracnose and stem-end rot, etc. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gals water. Price, 1 lb. at 45c; 5 lbs. at 40c; 25 lbs. at 35c; 50 lbs. at 33 c lb.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—For Brown Rot—Price, 5 lbs. at 20c; 25 lbs. at 16c lb.; 100 lbs. at 13c lb.

FLOUR SULFUR-(Best grade.) 10 lbs. at 15c lb.; 100 lbs. at 12c lb. FRESH LIME-1 barrel, \$2.75.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER-The U. S. CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER—The U. S. Gov. remedy for control of Mexican boll weevil. Dust (Use "Monarch" Hand Duster, \$15.00), 5 lbs. per acre. Contains 42 per cent Ars. oxide—(Ars. Lead has 32 per cent and Paris Green 55 per cent)—and is the cheapest arsenical poison. Use also about 2 lbs. per acre dust, or 2 lbs. per 50 gals. water—for potato bugs, tobacco horn worm, codding moths, Gypsy and brown-tail moths. Do not use on very tender or on stone fruit foliage. Price, 25 lbs. at 33c; 50 lbs. at 32c; 100 lbs. at 30c per lb.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—About two and one-half times stronger than carbolic acid. Mix 1 part to 25 of water. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pint, 30c; 1 quart, 50c; 1 gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallons, \$1.00, 10 gallons, 85c gallon, cans extra.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Much stronger than carbolic acid. Mix 1 part to 50 of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer and antiseptic for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. One pint 20c; 1 quart 35c; 1 gallon \$1.00; 5 to 10 gallons at 85c per gallon, can extra; one barrel at 75c per gallon.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—For mosquitoes, dog fleas, Argentine ants, flies, etc. (Use No. 2, heavier-bodied for cattle fly spraying.) Prices: (Spraying machines are sent free with each package below.) Pts. 40c; qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.60; 10 gals. \$1.50 a gal.; ½ bbl. \$1.35 gallon

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID--Removes

per gallon.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID—Removes spots, grease, oil, fats. varnish, paints. Harmless to fabric or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—better than benzine. Price, 1 lb. tin 50c; postpaid 60c; 5 lb. tin \$1,75.

PARIS GREEN—Wet Method: One pound to 100 gals. water; dry method, 1 pound to 100 pounds of flour. ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. for \$1.00.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A contact poison for sucking insects, plant lice and young bugs that attack cabbage and collards, cucumbers and melons for leaf hoppers, aphides and thrips, and all soft-bodied sucking insects. Use teaspoonful to ½ gal. water in small amounts. A better spray is made by dissolving soap, and then adding "Black Leaf 40" in order to produce suds. One ounce bettle (makes 6 gals.), 25c; ½ lb. (for 50 gals.), 75c; 2 lbs. (for 200 gals.), \$2.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Lice and delicate larvae, 1 pound to 5 gallons of water. For White Flies, use 1½ ounces of Whale Oil Soap per gallon of water and spray. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c; 100 lbs. 14c lb. KEROSENE EMULSION—A remedy against soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphis, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. Make solution one part to twenty of water. One quart 80c; 1 gallon \$1.50.

LEMON OIL—Mix one tablespoonful with two cups of warm water. Apply sprayer or sponge. Destroys mealy bugs. scale. red solider also mildew on plants, vines, hedges.

warm water. Apply sprayer or sponge. Destroys mealy bugs, scale, red spider, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc. 1/2 pint 25c; 1 pint 40c; 1 quart 75c; 1/2 gallon \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.00.

tet. ½ pint 25c; 1 pint 200, 2 1 gallon \$2.00. SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—For spraying flowers, vines, such as red spiders, connects such as red spiders, ounces makes galshrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects, such as red spiders, and for lice and sucking insects, two ounces makes gallon solution. 3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 10-lb. cake \$3.00.

\$3.00.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—For weevils and insects in grain to be stored away. Use in corn crib, in keeping corn, 1 pound to 70 bushels of corn, or 500 cubic feet space. Used to fumigate planting cotton seed—killing boll weevil. Put liquid in a vessel on top of material for fumigation; close room tight 24 hours; keep all fire away (fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burnaving animal and cover hole with earth and it will kill it.

(fumes explosive). Pour teaspoonful in hole of any burrowing animal and cover hole with earth and it will kill it. Price: One lb. can 60c; 5-lb. cans \$2.75.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—(Arsenic, carbolic acid, tobacco, lime and sulphur—insecticide and fungicide.) Nonpoisonous to animal. For all biting and chewing insects, cabbage worm, cut worm (dust the roots), potato bug larvae, hairy caterpillar, sour bug, hard shell wood lice, etc. For the florist a fine harmless fungicide and insecticide. Dust on dew wet plants, or spray liquid 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price: 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. for \$1.00. Parcel Post extra.





BUG DEATH—Read "Slug Shot" notes above and use for same purposes and similarly. Price: 1 lb. with perforated metal top 20c; 3 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12½ lbs. \$1.35. Express or performance of the contract of



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897. Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

postage extra. sent by parcel Can be

postage extra. Can be sent by parcel post.
FORMALIN (formal-dehyde) 65c per pint.
BLUE STONE—1 lb.

30c; 5 lbs. at 25c lb. For wheat, prevents smut, one ounce to 1½ gallons of water, soak 12 hours

TOBACCO DUST AND STEMS—Cne lb. 15c; 5 lbs. at 14c; 25 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 9c. SCHNARR'S INSEC-

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For white fly, scale, mealy bugs, rust mite and red spider. Apply 1 gallon Schnarr to 65 gallons of water. Price: 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. \$6.00; 10 gals. \$10.00. \$10.00.



Dickey Bug Death Duster,
COOPER'S FLUID—Disinfectant; germicide—Cows, hogs, sheep, horses, dogs. For hog lice, etc., spray one table-spoonful to one pint water. For mange, ringworm, eczema, wash parts three times a day, one tablespoonful fluid to one pint water. Wounds and sores, bathe solution, two tablespoonfuls to five pints water. For sheep seab, one gallon to 120 gallons water—two dippings. Price: One-half pint, 25c; quart 75c; ½ gal. \$1.25; 1 gallon \$2.00.
COOPER'S CATTLE DIP TO DESTROY THE CATTLE TICK—Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with Cooper's Cattle Dip. Is a concentrated liquid immediately mixable with cold, water; each gallon makes 155 gallons of effective tick-killing solution. Has official recognition for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for official work.

ture for official work.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying.

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump. No expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger. Safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. Keeps indefinitely. Is efficient; doesn't scald or injure hide; has been recognized by many governments throughout the world.

Dangerous to Use Home-Made Dips.

While coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending the making of arsenic dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically may cruse trouble.

Price of Cooper's Cattle Dip—One quart, \$1.25 (makes 38 gallons); $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1.75; 1 gallon, \$3.00 (makes 155 gallons).

SPRAY MACHINES.

We are sole Augusta agents for the H. L. Hurst Mfg. Co. (Ohio) Spray Machines. Get large catalog—Machines, Plant Diseases and materials.

Hurst's Fitz-all No. 1A with bbl., 18 ft. hose, 2½-inch cylinder for two men. Price, \$30.50.

Hurst's Fitz-all No. 7, with bbl., 2½-inch cylinder, 18 ft. hose and 10 gal. galv. iron compression tank for one man. Price, \$36.70.

Hurst's Mon. Payer No. 2, 10 and 10 and

Hurst's Man Power No. 3, 10 gal. with wheel; wide ray. Price, \$37.50.

spray. Price, \$37.50.

Hurst's Bucket Pump, galv. iron No. 9. Price, \$5.00.

Hurst's Bucket Spray, brass, No. 8. Price, \$8.00.

Hurst's Aero mist compressed air sprayer with shoulder straps; galv. iron No. 10D. Price, \$6.65.

LOWELL'S BUSINESS SPRAYER No. 123-Continuous compressed air with shut-off; galvanized steel.

1 gallon, hand AUTO SPRAY PUMPS-"'Brown's Knapsack."

best knapsack compressed air spray-er known. Convenient and easy to

in one. Price, Galvanized Iron, com-

plete \$\ \text{s13.50}\$

Price, Brass, complete... \$\ \text{17.00}\$

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

—For small orchards, truck or to use as a bucket pump; has no equal. Price, complete with hose.... \$5.00

HAND SPRAYERS.

Brown's Knapsack Spray Pump.

age to the tank.

Hudson No. 7212 Continuous Hand Sprayer, each...\$1.00

The best hand sprayer known. 1 quart
Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower. Each..................\$1.00

Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry in-

MONARCH DUSTER—Hand power. The Government says is the best for dusting Mexican Boll Weevil (Coad process), cotton leaf worm, Irish potatoes, melons and all vegetables. Price, \$15.00.

Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

AND BROUDERS.

We haven't sufficient space to give full description of all Incubators and Brooders that this company manufactures, but will be glad to send you one of their complete descriptive catalogs upon request.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—These Incubators are all guaranteed by the manufacturer and each machine carries the following guarantee:

the following guarantee:

GUARANTEE—The Buckeye is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other Incubator.

It Is Further Guaranteed—To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing and to require no attention to the regulation from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed and any Incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular will be replaced without question any time within forty days. (Signed)

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

Each machine carries, the underwriter's label which shows it to, be fireproof and approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The Buckeye Incubator Co, manufacture two grades of Incubators; one a medium price machine, and the other the highest class that can

possibly be manufactured. We carry a complete stock of each of these machines

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR MEDIUM PRICE.

Buckeye No. 14, Style E-65 egg capacity, each....\$10.50 Buckeye No. 15, Style H-65 egg capacity, each....\$14.50 Buckeye No. 16, Style E-120 egg capacity, each... 14.50 Buckeye No. 17, Style E-120 egg capacity, each... 18.50 Buckeye No. 17, Style E-210 egg capacity, each... 24.50 Buckeye No. 17, Style E-210 egg capacity, each... 24.50 Buckeye Standard No. 60, 65 egg capacity, each....\$17.50 Buckeye Standard No. 1, 120 egg capacity, each....\$24.50 Buckeye Standard No. 2, 175 egg capacity, each....\$24.50 Buckeye Standard No. 3, 250 egg capacity, each....\$3.50 Buckeye Standard No. 4, 350 egg capacity, each....\$3.50 Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each....\$4.50 Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each....\$7.50 Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each....\$7.50 Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each....\$7.50 Buckeye Standard No. 5, 600 egg capacity, each.... 70.00 The Buckeye Incubator Company also manufacture MAMMOTH INCUBATORS, capacity 2,440 eggs. If interested in this machine, would be pleased to quote special price delivered, shipped direct from the manufacturer.

BUCKEYE BROODERS—Brooders as manufactured by the Buckeye people carry a guarantee, and you will find

the Buckeye people carry a guarantee, and you will find the following on each machine: Guaranteed to raise more chicks and bigger chicks than

any other Brooder.

Guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing.

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure, fresh air every minute in the day. Sold on Thirty Days' Approval—and if not satisfactory you can get your money back

BUCKEYE OIL BURNER BROODERS—
These are the best oil burner Brooders made today, well built and so constructed that chicks never crowd. This feature is lacking in so many Brooders which causes them to be a failure.

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS

are guaranteed the same as other Brooders listed above. STANDARD No. 18, capacity any num-

makes an ideal Brooder House equipped with a Buckeye Portable Brooder, size 60 inches long, 36 inches wide and 36 inches high. Complete with floor, etc., \$12.50 each, f. o. b. factory.

			mesh		
3	ft.	2-inch	mesh	3.50	14 × 1
4	ft.	2-inch	mesh	4.50	
5	ft.	2-inch		3 ft. 1-inch mesh.	
6	ft.	2-inch	mesh 6.50	4 ft. 1-inch mesh.	10.75
1	ft.	1-inch	mesh\$3.25	5 ft. 1-inch mesh.	13,40
2	ft.	1-inch	mesh 5.90	6 ft. 1-inch mesh.	16.00
	On	any wi	ire we list if you	intend using large	amounts.

On any wire we list, if you intend using large amounts, we will be glad to give you a special price.

STAPLES—For putting up wire: 1 lb. 20c; 6 lbs. 90c.

UNION POULTRY LOCK FENCING—Union Lock is the standard poultry fence of the day, making not only one of the neatest, but the strongest and cheapest fence that can e built. Price per roll of ten rods, or 165 feet—
ft. high, 165 ft. long \$2.75 4 ft. high, 165 ft. long \$4.00 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long \$4.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 4.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 4.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.10 5 ft. high, 165 ft. long 3.50 tt. high, 165 ft. long 3.5

THE BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—Price...........\$3.50
THE BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—Price...........3.00

EMPIRE TRAINING AND EXHIBITION COOPS. EMPIRE TRAINING AND EXHIBITION COOPS.

We are agents for the Empire Cooping Company, and can furnish any coops listed by them. We carry a full line in stock. Write for their catalog, giving full descriptions. Prices, f. o. b. Augusta.

Style AA—One apartment cage, wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends. Length 2 ft., width 2 ft., height 27 in Fach \$400.

Style AA—One apartment cage, wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends. Length 2 ft., width 2 ft., height 27 in. Each, \$4.00.

Style C—Standard two-apartment poultry coops with wire front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions, or wire ends and partitions. Length of section 4 ft. Size of apartments 22x24x27 in. Each, \$6.00.

Style A—Standard 3-apartment poultry coop with wire front, top and back. Solid veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 in. Each, \$6.50.

Style B—Standard 3-apartment poultry coop, with wire front and top. Solid 3-ply veneered back, ends and partitions. Length of section 5 ft. 6 in. Size of apartment 22x24x27 in. Each, \$7.00.

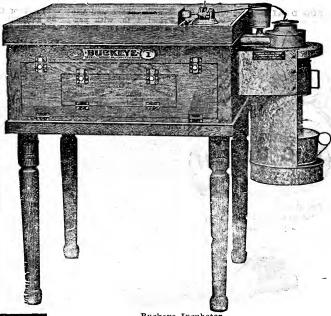
Style H—Pen Exhibition Coop, with veneered or wire cnds. Each, \$6.50.

Length of pen 4 ft., width 30 in., height 30 in.

Style E—Standard 4-apartment Bantam or Pigeon coop, with wire front, top and back. Solid 3-ply veneered ends and partitions. Length of section 6 ft. Size of apartments 18x18x18 in. Each, \$7.00.

ERIE SHIPPING COOPS—This coop is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The tops and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat or cold.

from heat or cold.	Each	Doz.
Erie No. A, 12x16x17		\$6,30
Erie No. B, 12x18x22		7.15
Erie No. C, 12x22x22		7.65
Erie No. D, 20x22x22	1.10	10.50
Erie No. E, 20x24x22	1.20	11.40



Buckeye Incubator.

THE SEFTON LIVE CHICK BOX—Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in express will alone pay for boxes.

Each Doz.



Erie Egg Box.

inferior eggs. The handle serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the expressmen are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is, a reminder. Prices—

One setting size

\$0.40

\$2.55

\$2.65

\$2.65

\$2.65

ERN EGG CARRIERS—Holds 12 doz-Especially constructed for handling





They look exactly like natural eggs. Price, ozen 75c. appearance. ch 10c; dozen 75c.

CHINA NEST EGGS—The most ideal china nest egg

CHINA NEST EGGS—The most ideal china nest egg known. Price, each 5c; dozen 35c.

CORNELL'S TRAP NEST—This is positively the only means by which a laying strain can be attained. When made practicable they are not as inconvenient as one would at first suppose. This is one of the best nests on the market today, strongly built and will last with proper care indefinitely. Price, each, \$2.00.

LEG BANDS—Why are leg bands used? We are often asked this question. Every breeder of note is today using them. Different individuals and strains are kept separate in this way. Poultrymen exhibiting

this way. Poultrymen exhibiting birds are compelled to band them birds are compelled to band them in order that judges will have some method of identifying individual birds on score cards. The age of birds, too, can be kept and when too old to be profitable should be disposed of. You have to band in order to keep correct egg records. There should carry a complete line. In order-

Climax Leg Band. correct egg records. There should be more bands used. We carry a complete line. In ordering Leg Bands always give sizes wanted or name of breed

Climax Prices Postpaid, Double Cinch	
12 \$ 15 12 \$.15	
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50	,
500	,
1,000 1,000 5.25	
Leader Adjustable Leg Bands.	
12\$.15 100\$.65	,
25	,
12 \$.15 100 \$.65 25 25 25 500 2.75 50 40 1,000 5.25	,
Smith Sealed Leg Bands.	
12 \$.30	
25	
60	
1.50	ì
500 6.50 A YOK	
1.000	
Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands.	
Plain, each\$.50 Lettered Jaw\$.65	í
Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons.	
12\$.15 100\$.65	,
25 500 2.75	5
50	,
Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives-Price, postpaid	,
50c. Poultry Markers—You should keep a record of your	

birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates of hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of

Lambert's Marker—Each

Petty's Marker—Each

25c

Pilling Phill.

CAPONIZING INSTRUMENTS—We carry in stock a complete line of Caponizing Instruments and Poultry Surgical Cases. Write us for literature if interested.

Pilling's Philadelphia Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$2.50.

Pilling's Farmer Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$2.50.

Pilling's Capped Forcep Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$5.00.

Farmer Miles' Caponizing Sets, complete with instruc-

Farmer Miles' Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, \$7.50.

Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases—Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case No. 15, \$1.50.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 30, \$3.00.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 50, \$5.00.

Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case No. 75, \$7.50.

FOOD HOPPERS—Different style food hoppers are made according to different methods of feeding, and are practical and often save their cast in feed bills the first month. We

according to different methods of feeding, and are practical and often save their cost in feed bills the first month. We carry a complete line of all standard tested kinds.

COAT'S AUTOMATIC POULTRY EXERCISER AND FEEDER—IT IS THREE MACHINES IN ONE—Three sets of different size wire mesh accompanying each feeder. It takes but a minute to change it to a grain feeder. Changing the mesh does the trick. These feeders are guaranteed by the manufacturer to give satisfaction. PRICE:

No. 1 holds 6 quarts, \$1.25, for little Chicks.

No. 2 holds 8 quarts, \$2.00, for Hens.

No. 3 holds 12 quarts, \$3.00, for Hens.

NO. 4 holds 20 quarts, \$3.50. for Hens.

NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDERS—This is one of the best Automatic Grain Feeders on the market. It can be kept out of doors at all times and will last a lifetime. Price:

No. 1—1 peek.......\$2.50 No. 3—1 bushel.........\$4.10

No. 3—1 bushel.......\$4.10 No. 4—1½ bushel...... 5.00 SIX IN ONE EXERCISER AND FEEDER—The Six in One is the most complete Exerciser and Feeder ever offered on the market. It has a large compartment in the center for mixed grain, which is fed automatically. Besides this it has five other compartments for dry mash, oyser shell, grit and charcoal. They are all intact, ready, and is the only Feeder known on the market today that the user can fill and go away for several days, knowing that his flock will be properly fed and systematically during his absence. They are strongly built and with care will last forever. We advise all poultry raisers to at least try one of these. 20-quart size, each, \$3.75.

MODEL DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Made of heavy galvanized iron and should with little care last a lifetime. Suitable for Dry Grain and Beef Scraps. Price, each, \$1.00; 3/2 dozen, \$5.00.

FAVORITE DRY FOOD HOPPERS—Rust-proof and will SIX IN ONE EXERCISER AND FEEDER-The Six in

MODEL GRIT AND SHELL BOXES—(Round Bottom)-

MODEL GRIT AND SHELL BOX.

No poultryman can be without these very handy articles. Made of heavy galvanized iron and will last a lifetime. The top keeps contents clean and protects from rain. Made especially for holding Oyster. Shell, Grit, Charcoal, Bone, etc., and can be hung on side of walls of pen, keeping these necessities constantly before your birds. Price each, 75c; ½ dozen......\$4.00

THE OVERALL FEEDER—This is one of the best Feeders on the market today, especially for feed-

market today, especially for feeding mash feeds. There is no waste ing mash teeds. There is no waste of feed, and they are easily accessible. There is no clogging of feed, and can be cleaned without waste of time. This feeder is strong and will last a lifetime with any care. Price:

Chick size\$0.55 Six-quart size One-peck size

Model Grit and Shell Boxes.

DRINKING FOUNTS—Every poultryman knows the necessity of keeping before his birds at all times fresh clean water; for results your birds will require this. We carry a complete line of drinking founts, all sizes and suitable for any conditions.

HALLOCK FOOD AND WATER HOLDERS--Excellent to feed wet mash feed or suitable to water ducks or any fowl. Wires protect food and birds can not get in pan and soil feed or water. The holder can be carried about with perfect safety, as the greater the weight the tighter the grip of the wires. Price—1-gallon size, each, \$1.00; one-half dozen, \$5.00.

a feed hopper. Hangs against the wall in brooder houses. Litthe wall in brooder houses. Lit-the chicks can easily drink, yet do not get wet. Each, 25c; ½ dozen, \$1.25; 1 dozen, \$2.25. MODEL DRINK FOUNTS— These are a standard article, made d will not rust or freeze. Made

of heavy galvanized iron and will not rust or freeze. Made in several sizes suitable for baby chicks or grown birds.

1 qt. size, 30c; ½ doz., \$1.50; 2 qt. size, 35c; ½ doz. \$1.80 at size, 40c; ½ doz. \$2.20; 4 qt. size, 50c; ½ doz. \$2.75 Sanitary Stone Drinking Founts

—Made in sizes suitable for baby

chicks or grown birds, easy to clean and especially fine for summer use keeping water fresh and

cool. 1 qt. size, each 30c; ½ dz., \$1.50 2 qt. size, each 35c; ½ dz., \$1.80 4 qt. size, each 50c; ½ dz., \$2.75

Model Wall Founts (Square and Round Bottom)—This fount is very handy and can be rung on wall a few feet above the floor on wall a few sees about in the houses, pens, or yards, and keeps birds from getting dirt wat enables the birds and keeps blus from getting driver in them, yet enables the birds to drink. Very fine for pigeons. Made of galvanized iron and guaranteed not defective. Price: Gallon size, each 75c; ½ dozen, \$4.00; 2 gallon size, each, \$1.00; ½ dozen, \$5.00.



Model Drink Founts.

THEED AND WATER CUPS—
These are especially adapted to use in exhibition or conditioning coops. Single size, each, 15c; ½ dozen 75c; 1 dozen \$1.35. Pen size, each 20c; ½ dozen \$1.20; 1 dozen \$2.00.

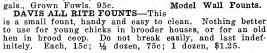
BEISE DRINKING FOUNTS—One of the best fourts made of galvan.

of the best founts, made of galvanized iron and nicely finished. Fills same as a pail, does not spill when laid down for use and the convex front prevents bursting in winter;

front prevents bursting in winter; also makes it easy to clean.

No. 1 holds 3 qts., Little Chicks, 45c; No. 2 holds 2 gals., Grown Fowls, 75c; No. 3 holds 3 gals., Grown Fowls, 85c; No. 4 holds 4 gals., Grown Fowls, 95c.

DAVIS ALL RITE FOUNTS—This is a small fount, handy and easy to c



POULTRY REMEDIES. All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all are reliable. For some we are agents. Any listed we

sted we can recommend.
POULTRY POWDERS AND EGG PRODUCERS.
Magic Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; large size, 50c.
International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium,

International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.
Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 15c, 30c, 60c, \$1.20.
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 1½-1b. pkg., 25c; 3½-1b. pkg., 50c; 7-1b. pkg., \$1.00.
Saylor's Poultry Powder, 25c.
ROUP REMEDIES—Conkey's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large size, \$1.00.
Conkey's Roup Pills—25c and 50c.
Rust Roup Pills—Small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, \$1.00.

\$1.00.
Willet's Roup Remedy—Small size, 25c; large, 50c.
Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies—Conkey's Chicken

Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies—Conkey's Unicken Pox Remedy—Small size, 25c; large, 50c. Conkey's Healing Cintment—25c. Southern Wonder—\$1.00. White Diarrhoea Remedies—Conkey's 25c and 50c. Cholera Remedies—Conkey's Cholera Remedy, small size, Willet's Cholera Remedy—Small size, 25c; large, 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY REMEDIES.
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy ... 25c and 50c
Conkey's Worm Powder ... 25c and 50c
Conkey's Gape Remedy ... 25c and 50c
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy ... 50c
Conkey's Poultry Laxative ... 25c
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy ... 50c
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy ... 50c
Conkey's Canker Remedy ... 50c Conkey's Conkey's Flea Salve 25c Oculum .

LICE AND INSECT KILLERS			
Lambert's Death to Lice10c, 25c,	50c	and	\$1.00
Conkey's Insect Powder	25c	and	.50
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment	10c	and	25
Conkey's Lice Liquid35c,	60c	and	1.00
Conkey's Noxicide	35c	and	.60
DOLLI MENT BEILD AND STRONGER			

We carry a complete line of Poultry Feeds and Necessities, such as: Scratch Feed, Mash, Beef Scrap, Charcoal, Grit, Oyster Shell, etc. But owing to the market changes we are unable to quote prices in catalog, but will be glad to do so on request.

DOG FOODS AND REMEDIES.



Glover's I	mperiai	Dog	Remedies.	
Distemper Remedy	1.00	Vermi	ifuge	\$0.50
Mange Remedy		Liver	Pills	.50
Black Tongue Remedy		Condi	tion Pills	.50
Blood Purifier	.50	Diges	tive Pills	.50
Liniment		Worm	Capsules	.50
Diarrhoea Remedy	.50		_	

We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested, write for Dr. Glover's book on dog diseases—free.

SERGEANT'S DUG	REMEDIES (PLE DUA).
Mange Cure\$.5	0 Sure Shot Capsules\$.50
Condition Pills, large. 1.0	0 Rheumatic Pills50
Condition Pills, small5	
Iron and Arsenic Pills,	Canker Wash, bot
large 1.0	00
Iron and Arsenic Pills,	Constipation Cure
small	0
	50 Soft Carbolic Soap25
	above well known remedies. If
interested in dogs and t	heir diseases, write for "Free
Booklet.'.'	6,5
Spratt's Dog Soap, 25c c	ake; dozen\$1.75
T 1 1 10 10	1 00

breeds of dogs.

Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$12.00; 3/4-lb. carton, 20c; 2½-lb. carton, 40c; 5-lb. carton, 75c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits—The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package. Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, \$12.00; 3/4-lb. carton, 20c; 2½-lb. carton, 40c; 5-lb. carton, 75c.

Prepared Canned Meat—2½-lb. cans. An Ideal Dog Food, very convenient, never spoils. One can, 50c; dozen, \$4.00.

Weanol—The perfect substitute for bitch's milk. This is an ideal preparation for raising puppies that have lost their mother. There is nothing that has ever been offered on the market for this purpose. Price, per can, \$1.00.

DAIRY SUPPLIES.

Milk Bottles (Standard Weight). | Doz. Gross | Doz

\$0.40; dozen, \$4.00.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS—Regular, per box of 5,000, \$2.10.
Certified, per box 5,000, \$2.60. Special prices made in large quantities. Can furnish printed in any style wanted.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS (Galvanized Iron).
6 pt. size, each......\$1.00 6 qt. size, each.......\$1.25
8 pt. size, each.......\$1.50 8 qt. size, each.......\$2.00

MILK CANS—Ohio patent, 3 gal., \$4.50; 5 gal., \$5.00
and 5 gal. Ice...........\$10.00





DAVIS SWING CHURNS.
No. 1, 4 gallons or less\$13.25
No. 2, 5 gallons or less
No. 3, 8 gallons or less
No. 4, 10 gallons or less
No. 5, 13 gallons or less 19.50 No. 6, 17 gallons or less 23.50
No. 7, 30 gallons or less 34.00
No. 8, 40 gallons or less
No. 9. 50 gallons or less 44.00
BUTTER PAPER—Heavily paraffined for wrapping but-
ter. 1 lb., 40c: 10 to 25 lbs. at 35c lb.
BUTTER CARTONS—Hold 1 lb. butter. Price, 100,
\$1.75.
WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER-
For Dairy, Hotels, etc.—Barrels, \$5.55; 80-pound kegs,
6½ c pound.
"B. K. DISINFECTANT" -For dairy use, 10 times
stronger than Carbolic Acid. Safe to use; not poisonous.
For sterilizing milk bottles, churns, separators and killing
odors and germs in milk houses, and for use on cow udders.
Price, one quart, \$1.00; 1 gallon, \$2.75.

BUTTER COLORING. Wells & Richardson, bottle, 25c; one-half dozen, \$1.25. Wells & Richardson, bottle, 50c; one-half dozen, \$2.25. We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.

BIRD SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.	
Pkg.	½ Doz.
Mocking Bird Food\$0.25	\$1.15
Bird Manna	.75
Bird Bitters	1.25
Song Restorer	1.25
Plumage Restorer	1.25
Bird Eye Water	1.25
Mite Exterminator	1.25
Moulting Pepper	1.25
Pkg.	1 Doz.
Bird Seed (1-lb. packages) \$0.25	\$2.25
Silver Gravel	.75
Cuttle Fish Bone, per pound 25	

Mixed Bird Seed (bulk)—10 pounds, 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, 18c; 100 pounds, 16c per pound.
We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cages, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply Catalog.

WILLET'S HIGH GRADE TRUCK FERTILIZER

Ammonia, 7 1-2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid (available), 4 per cent. Potash, 2 1-2 per cent.

The above high-grade goods—71-2, 4, 21-2—are made especially for us and by the best manufacturers in this section, and from high-grade materials—the Ammonia being derived from pigeon manure, Nitrate of Soda and Ground Blood, and Potash is made from the best grade of Western Muriate. Truckers and Gardeners will find this fertilizer to be just what they want for quick, fine-growing spring crops. Every sack is guaranteed to be first-class in every way.

Price, f. o. b. Augusta, small package, 12 pounds	\$ 1.00
Price, f. o. b. Augusta, 1 sack, 200 pounds	12.00
Price, f. o. b. Augusta, 1 ton	
Price, f. o. b. Savannah, 1 carload of 30 tons, per ton	96.50

NOTE! We can quote low prices cash, ton and carlot, f. o. b. Savannah, on 3-Ammonia, 8-Phos., 3-Pot., and 3-Ammonia, 9-Phos. and 4-Pot. for Cotton and Corn.

NEW THINGS WE STRESS

We call especial attention to the below things, new, and of high value as found in this catalog:

Japanese Garden Seeds, Hog Goobers, Brown Top Millet, Biloxi Soy Beans, Giant Bermuda, Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa, Georgia Bush Velvet Bean, Winter Beardless Barley, Lewis' 63 Wilt-Resistant Cotton, Whatley Field Corn, Golden Beauty Corn.

Willet's New Wonder Garden Pea—(Received too late for publication in "Garden Peas" in catalog.) New, and a wonder in Garden Peas. Medium late; seed are the same size as First and Best; could be called Winter Pea, for they can be planted in December and January; will stand more cold than any other pea. Vine is dark. Very few seed are necessary for planting a given area. Plant one pea every four or five inches in single rows (never in double rows). Its remarkable quality is that each seed stools four to ten times—there being these many stems to each seed. Dwarf; does not need sticking. Spreads out in the row almost as wide as it is high. The most prolific of all Garden Peas. It originated here at Augusta about ten years ago, but has not been commercially sold. Our grower this year after marketing through a long season his green peas then gathered twenty bushels of dry peas on one acre. Without doubt it is the best trucking pea today in the South. Stock very limited, and we are only listing it in order to introduce it in a small way this year. PRICE—One Pint, 75c; one quart, \$1.25.

THE FRUIT TREE INDUSTRY TO A TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

NUMBER OF STREET OF STREET

ORCHARD FRUITS; SMALL FRUITS; ORNAMENTALS; NUTS AND OTHER TREES

The N. L. Willet Seed Company have intimate connection with three large nursery tree companies, wholesale (Tennessee and Alabama). We offer our services to those who want reliable goods.

WILLELS HIGH CRADE THE F

State your wants.

TO THE COMMERCIAL PEACH GROWER:

We are agents for the largest wholesale exclusive Peach Nursery in the South. In lots of from 500 to 1,000 trees we can quote, quick acceptance at amazing low prices on the following types: Mayflower, Greensboro, Gordon (Uneda), Red Bird Cling (Early Rose), Arp, Beauty, Dixie Queen, Carman, Elberta, Hale, Hiley, Belle of Georgia—given here in order of ripening season.

TO THE HOME FRUIT GROWER:

We are agents for the two largest Wholesale Nurseries in the South growing assorted fruit and ornamental tree and shrub types, and can make you lowest prices. Tell us your wants in—

ORCHARD FRUITS—Peaches, Apples, Pears, Japanese Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Mulberries, Figs, Japanese Persimmons, Fruit Pomegranates, etc.

SMALL FRUITS—Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Grapes, Strawberries, etc.

NUTS-Pecan, Black Walnut, English Walnut, etc.

SUNDRIES—Evergreens, Amoor River Privets, Trifoliata, Roses, Peonies, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, etc.

ADDRESS: N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—Pleasant Odored Liquid, sprayed is best preparation as yet known for Mosquitoes when sprayed in the room at night; for Dog Fleas, Argentine Ants and House Flies. Do not spray on cats. Use No. 1 for the above purposes.

PRICES—Full pints (16 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 40c; full quarts (32 oz.) with mouth sprayer, 60c; one gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.75; 5-gallon can with 1 quart sprayer, \$1.60 per gallon; 10-gallon can with 1 quart, \$1.50 per gallon; ½ barrel with 1 gallon sprayer at \$1.35 per gallon; 1 barrel with 1 gallon "Business" sprayer free, at \$1.25 per gallon.

RUTHLESS INSECT EXTERMINATOR—No. 2. Same as No. 1, but heavier-bodied for use against flies, etc., on dairy cows, horses, etc., in the fields or in the stables. Price: Same as No. 1.

HOUSEHOLD CLEANSING FLUID removes spots, grease, oil, fats, varnish, paints. Harmless to fabric or colors. Odorless and non-inflammable—better than Benzine. Price: 1-lb. tins 50c; postpaid 60c; 5-lb. tins \$1.75; postpaid, \$2.00.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG MANGE CURE, liquid form, or in powder form (same as our liquid). This is the only Mange Cure in powder and which can be mailed, as put up in the United States. Price: Liquid, 50c; Powder, 50c postpaid, 55c. Guaranteed or money refunded. This remedy cured all the mangy dogs out of several hundred impounded this past season in Augusta. A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of Mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog-owner everywhere.

CARTWRIGHT'S BLACK TONGUE REMEDY, for Black Tongue and Hook-Worm in dogs. One package contains symptoms and the complete remedy, including a box of Dog Tonic Pills for convalescence. Dry form, 1 package, postpaid, \$1.00. Get literature.

SYMPTOMS—Paleness of tongue and mouth, which finally become black, abnormal appetite for the eating of dirt and clay, cough and vomiting, dribbling of thick and ropy saliva, champing of jaws (most cases of supposed rabies are simply Black Tongue), sore mouth, loss of appetite and inability to swallow, breath, vomits and excrements of bloody mucus and bile offensive, skin hide-bound, weakness of legs and hindquarters, and great weakness which increases up to death.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG SOAP—1 cake 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 box 3 cakes for 60c postpaid.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Carries strength even greater than that of carbolic acid. Mix one part to twenty-five of water. Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. One pint, 30c; 1 quart, 50c; 1 gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallons at \$1.00, and 10 gallons at 85c per gallon—cans extra.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Mix one part to fifty of water. An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. About 2½ times stronger than crude carbolic acid. One pint, 20c; 1 quart, 35c; 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons at 85c and 10 gallons at 75c per gallon—cans extra.

CONTAGION RAT DEATH—A germ fed on bread gives rat or mouse eating it (hurtful to no other animal) a contagious disease fatal in ten days and which he spreads to the whole tribe. The rat is mummified and is odorless when dead. One box, 50c postpaid.

WILLET'S BAT AND BOACH POISON—A poison for rats, mice and cock roaches. A paste in collapsible tubes.

Press the tube and the poison spreads itself. Two oz. to the tube. We guarantee this to give satisfaction. 25c postpaid.

COTTON MARKING AND BRANDING INK—"Rex Brand"—Colors, Green, Blue, Red, Purple, Black (powder); simply mix in water), pkg. for 50 gal. Ink \$5.00; postpaid, \$5.15; for 25 gal. \$2.75; postpaid \$2.85, and 10 gal. \$1.50; postpaid \$1.60. Fadeless Blue, pkg. for 25 gal. Ink (no smaller size), 3.50; postpaid \$3.60.

COTTON BRANDING BRUSHES—With Handles, 50c each; postpaid 60c; 1 dozen \$4.50.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES—Sterling No. 3 \$1.00, and Mobile \$2.50; No. 378 30c, and 377 40c postpaid.

COTTON STENCILS-In tin only. State your wants.

COTTON BALE TAGS—Numbered inseriatim and with detachable coupon. Get prices and literature.

WILLET'S FARM MACHINERY.

No. 5 "DIXIE" VELVET BEAN AND PEA HULLER—Hulls Velvet Beans fro mthe Dry Pod. Hulls Cow Peas from the Dry Pod. CAPACITY—20 to 30 bushels per hour. Operated by 3 H. P. engine or motor. Weight 650 pounds. This is the most successful Velvet Bean Huller on the market. State whether wanted to hull the Hundred-Day or the large Chinese and Osceola Velvet Beans. We have had nearly 20 years' experience in Velvet Bean Machines, and this is the most successful machine known today. Price, \$140.00.

CANNING CUTFITS AND DEHYDRATORS.

EL FLOR CANNERS—No. 14 (for 14-qt. Jars), price \$5.50; Nos. 21 and 24 (for 24-qt. Jars), price \$12.50; No. 30 (30-qt. Jars), \$17.50; No. 64 (64-qt. Jars), \$33.00. We carry also Tin Cans; Canning Accessories.

COMMERCIAL DEHYDRATORS—Powerful satisfactory. Rigidly constructed. Draft is uniformly distributed. Capacity per day 16 bushels, fruits or vegetables—\$125.00.

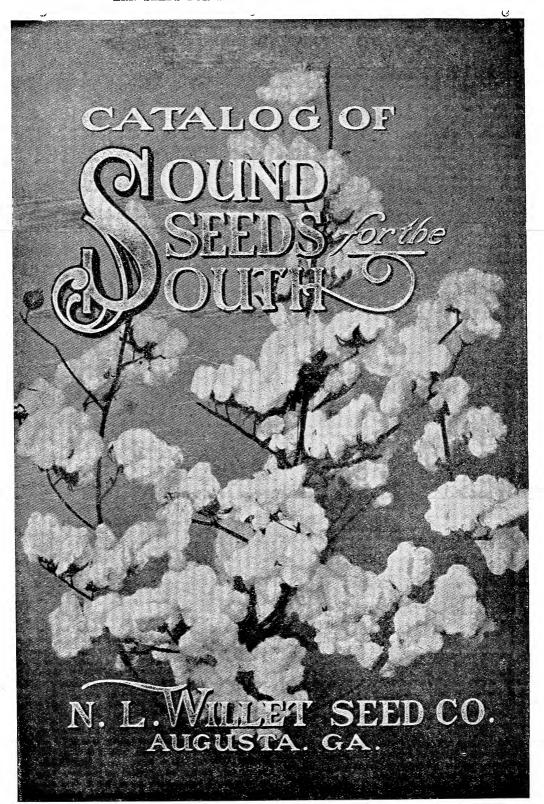
KITCHEN DEHYDRATORS—Get prices for these smaller Evaporators. Circular letters on all above furnished on application.

CAROLINA COTTON SEED GRADER—The only machine we have ever found that will do rapid work and will clean successfully big cotton seed, little seed, black seed, runty seed and trash, and leave you a homogeneous seed of the size as wanted.

In planting the ungraded seeds, the smaller seeds and the black seeds will always come up first and at cotton-chopping time will be the most advanced plants, and these most undesirable and unwanted plants will be the very ones that will be left. The farmer can not afford this; in these days of high-priced cotton and Boll Weevil, the man who plants an acre in cotton wants to get and must get the very highest outturn possible from this acre. It is impossible to do this without a Cotton Seed Grader. Price of the above machine \$50.00 Augusta.

WILLET'S FARM MACHINERY—Master's Plant Setter, \$5.50; Carolina Cotton Seed Grader, \$50.00; Tom Huston Peanut Sheller, \$6.00, factory; Tom Huston Peanut Digger, \$3.50 delivered; Black Hawk Grist Mill, \$3.50; Black Hawk Corn Sheller, \$2.50; Bostrom Improved Farm Level, \$20.00; Dixie Velvet Bean Huller, No. 5, \$140.00; Cyclone Seed Sower, \$2.00; Perfection Garden Drill and Seeder, \$2.25; Monarch Duster (cotton, tobacco, potatoes, etc.), \$15.00.

WILLET'S SPRING 1919 CATALOGUE
FOR GARDENERS, TRUCKERS AND FARMERS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA AS CONCERNING SOUTHERN SEEDS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING



A Stalk of Willet's "Ideal" Cotton Seed.

NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1919, should read this catalog as a whole.

It will put him in the way for Mixed Home-Feeding Farming. After reading, hang it up!